The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6829.—VOL. XLI.
THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1860.
PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, at Beckford Villa, Ryde, Mrs. Samuel Small, of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 22nd instant, at Enmore, Newtown, Mrs. J. R. Chambers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th instant, at St. Mary's Church, Concord, by the Rev. P. Kenyon, Mr. William M. Davis, to Esther, daughter of Mr. Michael Riley, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 19th instant, at Newcastle, aged 7 months and 15 days, John Henry, fourth son of Mr. James Hannell, J.P., Mayor of Newcastle.

On the 22nd instant, at the residence of her son, Mr. Thomas Lassen, No 60, Woolloomooloo-street, Mrs. Leeberg, aged 82, native of Hanover, Germany.

On the 25th instant, in the General Infirmary, Sydney, having been received therein on Sunday evening last, John Delaney; his son at Parramatta, whose address is unknown, is desired to take notice hereof.

On the 25th instant, the youngest daughter of James Dutton, Double Bay, aged 4½ years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship BENARES, G. C. BURNE, Commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 14th of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, POINT DE GALLE, and ADEN.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, April 16th, 1860.

MANLY BEACH (BRIGHTON) STEAMERS VICTORIA or PHANTOM.—ALTERATION of TIME TABLE.

LEAVE DAILY.
Phoenix Wharf, for Watson's Bay and Manly, 10·5, 2·5.
Circular Quay, ditto ditto, 10·30, 2·30, 5·15.
Woolloomooloo, ditto ditto, 10·45, 2·45.
Manly, for Watson's Bay, Woolloomooloo, and Sydney, *8·0, *12·0, 4·15.
Watson's Bay, for Woolloomooloo and Circular Quay, *8·15, 4·30.
On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.
Phoenix Wharf, for Watson's Bay and Manly, 10·5, 2·15.
Circular Quay, ditto ditto, 10·30, 2·30.
Woolloomooloo, ditto ditto, 10·45, 2·45.
Manly, for Watson's Bay, Woolloomooloo, and Sydney, 9·0, 12·0, 5·0.
Watson's Bay, for Woolloomooloo and Circular Quay, 9·15, 5·15.
No eight o'clock trips up on Sundays.
Fares 1s., and on Sundays 1s. 6d.
Watson's Bay, 1s.; children half-price.
April 23.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN STEAMERS DAILY.
From Parramatta, at 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Ryde (calling at Gladesville and Hunter's Hill, at 7.45.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., 1.15 and 4 p.m. (and 6 p.m. to Ryde only.)
ON SUNDAYS.
Sydney, 9 a.m. Parramatta, 4 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin, return tickets, 4s.; steerage, 2s. 6d.
Ditto single fares, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1s. 6d.
No charge for omnibus. Refreshments to be had on board. Phoenix Wharf.
N.B The cost of travelling by these steamers is little more than ONE-HALF of that by Railway (and omnibus).

RAPID, STEAMER, leaves the Bethel Wharf, for
WOLLONGONG, MONDAY EVENINGS, at 9 (cargo only); FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 8, returning same day.
KIAMA, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 9.
SHELLHARBOUR WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 9.
All freights must be paid in Sydney.
A. A. DUNNICLIFF, agent.

STEAM to MERIMBULA.—Every FRIDAY, at 10 a.m., from the Phoenix Wharf.
Passengers will find this route both shorter and more easy than any other to the Kiandra diggings, having houses of accommodation at convenient distances.
Fares, £35s.
N.B.—A steampacket starts from Merimbula for Sydney 12 o'clock at noon, every Tuesday.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO
CLYDE RIVER, THIS DAY, at 12 noon.
WOLLONGONG, THIS DAY, at noon, and at 11 p.m.
KIAMA, THIS NIGHT and TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—CITY OF SYDNEY, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
HUNTER RIVER. — ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN.— ——, THURSDAY, 3rd May, 11 p.m.
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, 8th May, at 10 p.m.
PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 10th May, at 6 p m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT at 11 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The I. R. M. Company's Steamers will be despatched as under:—
For AUCKLAND direct.—PRINCE ALFRED, J. BOWDEN, commander, on the 10th May.
For NELSON, TARANAKI, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.—LORD WORSLEY, R. JOHNSON, commander, on the 10th May.
Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.
PEARSON and CO., agents, Grafton Wharf.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
NOTICE.—Shippers will please observe that no bonded goods will be received on board without shipping notes, the same as for free goods.
The name of the port of destination must in all cases be mentioned in the shipping notes, and where possible, marked also on the packages, to facilitate the stowage of the same.

FOR the MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch TITANIA is still receiving cargo, and will sail first fair wind. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

REAPER for the MACLEAY RIVER, from the Commercial Wharf. Freight, 15s. per ton.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The FLYING FISH, on MONDAY next, from Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The clipper barque MARY NICHOLSON, ROBINSON, master, having three-fourths of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, THOMAS LAKE, master, is now fast filling up, and will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine-fast sailing regular trader MARY AND ROSE, Captain WILLIAMS (unavoidably detained through the inclemency of the weather), will clear at the Customs THIS DAY, if the weather is fine.
For freight, apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON direct.—The A1 regular trader LADY DENISON, J. M'KINLAY, commander, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular-trader KESTREL, SMITH master, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and will clear at the Custom House THIS DAY.
For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the Wharf, or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The fine first-class brig MOA, 236 tons register, Captain ANDERSON, is now receiving freight at the Grafton Wharf, and will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ADELAIDE direct. — The well-known regular trader JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having two-thirds of her loading on board, will take the remainder of cargo at the Circular Quay, and sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to the captain on board; to MOLISON and BLACK; or to EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

KATE, for AUCKLAND, P. JONES, commander, will clear at the Customs, THIS DAY. Goods will be received until noon. Shippers will please pass entries and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER. — The clipper brig DART, W. SCAPLEHORN, commander, having nearly all her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having accommodations unequalled in the trade, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT COOPER. — The brig MOUNTAIN MAID, LONGMURE, master. Two-thirds of her cargo engaged. Cargo at reduced rates.
Apply to J. J. PEACOCK, Moore's Wharf.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The regular trader and clipper brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo at Smith's Wharf, and, having all her dead weight on board, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR TARANAKI Direct.—The clipper brig SHAMROCK, 184 tons register, DIXON, master, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to R. T. FORD, Circular Quay.

FOR HONGKONG.—The fine first-class ship FRANCIS P. SAGE, 1424 tons, INGERSOLL, commander, now daily expected, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to A. TANGE and CO., 87, York-street, Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite A1 and regular trader clipper ship CATEAUX WATTEL, A. J. NICAISE, commander, 890 tons register. This vessel has the greater portion of her cargo engaged and down, and will be quickly despatched. Her accommodations both for Cabin and Intermediate passengers are very superior. Wool received at Talbot's shed, Circular Quay.
For freight or passage apply to Captain NICAISE, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—To follow the OLIVER CROMWELL, the A1 Aberdeen clipper ship PHOENICIAN, 478 tons register, JAMES LARGIE, commander, having a large portion of her cargo already down, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain LARGIE, on board, at Circular Wharf; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on 7th May.—The fine frigate-built A 1 ship AGINCOURT, 1000 tons, GEORGE TICKELL, commander. The accommodations on board this fine ship are first-rate, and the dietary scale is very liberal. An experienced surgeon will accompany the ship.

RATES.
First cabin —£65 to £90
Second ditto—£35, including steward's attendance
Third ditto —£18 10s. to £25.
Including passage to Melbourne.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

THE BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.—Passage Money, £14, and Upwards.—For LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK to land passengers and mail, the magnificent clipper ship BRITISH TRIDENT, FRANCIS BOYCE, commander, having arrived after a prosperous voyage, will sail from Melbourne for Liverpool direct, on TUESDAY, May 15th.

Saloon.—Passengers in this class will find, on inspection, the accommodation superior to any ship on the berth. The state rooms are unusually large, and well lighted by side ports, and furnished with all cabin furniture, bedding, towels, &c. The dining saloon is beautifully fitted up, and the ladies' boudoir is elegantly arranged with lounges, easy chairs, piano, &c.

The second cabin is on deck, and offers inducements to passengers returning in this class rarely to be met with, being superior to most saloons of other ships.

Passengers, in addition to the usual liberal dietary scale, will have fresh meat issued to them twice a week.

Stewards are appointed to attend on this class.

All crockeryware and cabin and table utensils are provided by the ship, exclusive of bedding, linen, &c.

To third class passengers this ship offers great inducements, the height between decks affording excellent ventilation, in addition to large side ports. The rooms are all enclosed and fitted up with a view to the special comfort of passengers in this class.

For particulars respecting rates of passage, apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

BRIG SHAMROCK, from TARANAKI.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRY immediately for the Commercial Wharf. R. T. FORD.

BARQUE AUTUMNUS.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, to the undersigned, not later than noon, TO-MORROW, or they will not be recognised. W. H. ELDRED, 14, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The powerful screw steamer CORIO, built by Messrs. Scott and Co., of Greenock, in 1854. This steamer has just arrived from Port Adelaide via Twofold Bay after a successful run of six days, and is open for sale, freight, or charter.
For particulars, apply to Captain COLEMAN, on board, off the Gas Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine brig GRATIA, now undergoing a thorough overhaul, will be ready in a few days to go on any voyage. MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FREIGHT FOR COALS to Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae, Bombay, Galle, or San Francisco, can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the superior fast sailing A 1 clipper ship S. H. TALBOT, Winslow Burgess, master, now discharging at Macnamara's Wharf.
Apply to Captain BURGESS, on board; or to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the A1 French clipper CONDOR, 285 tons register, BARBE, master. Apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street.

CHARTERS FOR COAL FREIGHTS.—The undersigned are prepared to Charter vessels of suitable tonnage for China, Singapore, Point de Galle, or Madras. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine first-class American ship ARLINGTON, 604 tons register, S. B. HORTON, commander.
Apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

FOR SALE, the Barque MIAME, 300 tons burthen. Apply to G. R. DIBBS, Newcastle; or J. C. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf, Sydney.

THE BRIG GRATIA.—For SALE, by private contract. This vessel has just been thoroughly overhauled, and new metalled, in the Dry Dock, and may now be seen at Wilkinson's Wharf, late Walker's. Apply to Captain KENDALL, on the Wharf; or to T. W. BOWDEN, 423, George-street.

BOTTOMRY.—Wanted, to obtain from £800 to £1000 on the security of ship Bengal. Apply to Captain PHILLIPS, on board off Botts' Wharf, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR SALE, an ANCHOR, 5½ cwt; thirty fathoms Chain; a Dingy, copper-fastened, and nearly new; and a quantity of Firewood. Apply on board the Rebecca, Cuthbert's Wharf.

TO SHIPPERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.—CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS CURED BEEF—ACHESON'S Brand, cured expressly for foreign markets—in tierces of 336 lbs., in 42 pieces, weighing 8 lbs. each. A supply of this celebrated brand always on hand. Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street; or to CLARK IRVING, Pitt-street.

HOUSE and ESTATE AGENT.—W. P. WOOLCOTT. Office: 4, Jamison-street. Residence: Canterbury.
Houses and land let or sold.
Rents collected.
Mortgages effected.
Auction sales attended for vendor or purchaser.
W. P. W., in resuming the above business, begs to intimate that he is now prepared, and intends to devote his undivided personal attention to it, and trusts, by so doing, to secure a return of favours from his former constituents, and, from his long experience in this city, confidently hopes, by diligent attention, to merit and obtain a share of public support.

ART UNION.—50 original Drawings, by S. T. Gill, to be disposed of amongst 50 members, at F. MADER'S, 269, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS LEWIS, 102nd Foot, formerly New South Wales Corps.—Any surviving Officer of that Regiment, or any Gentleman of the Colonial Service, in 1810—or others—who recollect Captain Lewis enclosing and occupying a piece of ground near old St. Philip's Church, will confer a favour on his eldest son by communicating with G. J. FRANKLAND, 14, Campbell's Wharf.

ISABELLA MACNICOL, who arrived in the colony 1840, will hear of her Brother, by sending her address to C. and J. ABRAHAMS, 77, King-street, Sydney.

ISABELLA COLLINS, who came to Sydney in the Morning Star, from Bristol, in 1857, and JANE COLLINS, who came in the Beejahpore, from Birkenhead, in 1856, are requested to communicate with their Sister, HARRIET COLLINS, at the Rev. Henry J. Stile's Parsonage, Windsor.

JAMES WHEATCROFT, from MATLOCK.—Write or call upon WILLIAM STONIER, 44, Wynyard-square. Important communication per last mail.

MR. E. G. GREGORY, of Paddington, Will oblige Miss M. B., of O'Connell-street, by calling at the Grafton Wharf, on SUNDAY, the 29th of April, at 4 p.m. Please to answer this.

MISSING FRIENDS.—LYDIA WRIGHT, from Suffolk, husband's name ABODY, somewhere on the Goulburn diggings, New South Wales. Apply to JOHN CRAWFORD, Sutherland's Creek, near Geelong, Victoria.

MR. LOUIS MACDONALD, or his NEPHEW, HARRY, who was formerly keeping a boarding-house in Jamison-street, will hear of HARRY HARRISON, by applying to KELLY'S boarding-house, Harrington-street.

60-173 Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 25th April, 1860.

MARY ANN GOODACRE.—Enquiry having been made from home relative to Mary Ann Goodacre, who arrived in this colony per ship Regina, on the 23rd June, 1857, any person who can afford information respecting her is requested to have the goodness to communicate the same to this office.
H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

THOMAS DANBY, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who arrived in Sydney in the Blue Jacket about 7 months ago, will hear of HARRY HARRISON, by applying at KELLY'S boarding house, Harrington-street.

WILLIAM MOREHOUSE.—Your WIFE has gone to England.

WILLIAM JONES, son of William Jones, plane maker, of Sutton Coldfield, England, who left his home about the year 1834, supposed to be, or have been, in the boot and shoe trade, in Melbourne or Sydney, will hear of something to his advantage by immediately forwarding his address to Mr. W. M., care of ALEXANDER JACK, No. 2, Graham-street, Sandridge, Melbourne.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The General half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Phoenix Wharf, on FRIDAY next, the 27th, at 11 o'clock a.m., for receiving the report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, electing two Directors in the place of D. L. Waugh, and R. Haworth, Esq. (who are eligible for re-election), nominating an Auditor, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.
Sydney, 24th March.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.— Notice is hereby given, that the Ninth Half-yearly MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at two o'clock, p.m., at the offices of the Company, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, to receive the report and accounts of the directors for the past half-year, and to consider the expediency of augmenting the paid-up capital of the Company by adding thereto the sum of £25,000 from the Reserve and Contingent Fund.
By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

NOTICE. — ORANGE and STONEY CREEK QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.—At a General MEETING of the abovenamed Company, held at Stoney Creek, on the 16th of April, it was resolved unanimously, "That all shares be forfeited upon which there remain any call unpaid on the 1st of May, 1860, according to the Rules and Regulations of the Company."
EDWARD COMBES, manager.

WARWICK CLUB.—A MEETING of the above, THIS EVENING, at the Club Rooms, at half-past 7 sharp. GEORGE A. CLEEVE, secretary.

ST. LEONARD'S ELECTION.—Mr. SHEPHERD will meet the Electors at the North Shore, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 27th, at Mr. Phile's Inn, at 7 o'clock, and at Mr. Darley's Inn, the same evening, at 8 o'clock.

ST. LEONARD'S ELECTION.—Mr. SHEPHERD will meet the Electors at the North Shore, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 26th, at Mr. Montgomery's Fig Tree Inn, at 7 o'clock, and at Mr. Blue's Old Commodore, the same evening, at 8 o'clock.

ELECTORATE OF ST. LEONARD'S.—Mr. FARNELL will meet the electors at the following places:—
At Mr. Grocott's, Manly Beach, on THURSDAY, the 26th, at 7 p.m.
At Mr. Cowell's, Ryde, on SATURDAY, the 28th, at 7 p.m.

THE LATE Mr. JAMES JOHNSON.—Resolution unanimously carried by the General Committee of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, at a special meeting held on the 20th April, 1860:—
"The Committee of the Benevolent Society has learnt with feelings of deep regret the melancholy intelligence of the sudden decease of their late much respected assistant secretary, Mr. James Johnson. They cannot allow the sad occasion to pass without recording the sense entertained of the zealous and efficient services which he rendered to the institution during the long period of twenty years that he was connected with it."
GEORGE ALLEN, honorary secretary.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.—Adjourned Debate THIS EVENING, at 8.—"Should a duty be levied on all manufactured goods imported into the colony." J. WHITE, and E. J. SHERIDAN, honorary secretaries.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.—The Committee of the above Institution have determined to throw open their Hall on SABBATH AFTERNOONS to those who are willing to come forward and deliver lectures for the moral elevation of the working classes. Ministers and others who are wishful to assist in the above undertaking, are respectfully requested to communicate with Mr. MORRISON, 264, Pitt-street, on or before the 3rd May next.
N.B.—The lectures must be of a truly unsectarian character.
J. H. MORRISON, } Honorary
G. J. CROUCH, } secretaries.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY, SURRY HILLS.—On SUNDAY next, the 29th, sermons will be preached at 11 by the Rev. W. CUTHBERTSON, B.A.; at 6½ by the Rev. JOHN EGGLESTON, President of the Australasian Wesleyan Conference. Collections after each service in aid of the Trust Funds. The usual TEA and PUBLIC MEETING on the 30th. Particulars in Monday's paper.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Members of the Chorus are invited to be punctual in attendance THIS EVENING. Mr. Packer having recovered from his late indisposition, will preside at the organ. The opinions of the members and associates will be taken relative to the propositions made by the Secretary on a former evening. J. DYER, honorary secretary.

C. J. CROFTON, late of Singleton, Auctioneer, Land and Commission Agent, begs to intimate to the inhabitants of the Manning River and the public generally that he has taken out an Auctioneer's License for the Manning, where he will carry on his former business in all its branches. No exertion shall be wanting on his part to secure the interests of his employers, with a prompt settlement of all sales committed to his charge. Highly respectable references can be obtained in Sydney, Singleton, or Maitland. N.B.—Rents collected.

SURRY HILLS ACADEMY, Edgeworth-place, Bourke and Short streets. Conducted by the Rev. J. R. HUSTON, A.B., T.C.D. Established 1850.—A limited and select number of young gentlemen are efficiently educated for the professions and business.
Every pupil is well grounded in English, made to write a good hand fit for government, bank, or commercial offices, and trained to be quick at accounts; while the learned and modern languages, with the most useful branches of philosophy, may be also thoroughly studied.
The Principal devotes the whole of his time to his work.
A Junior Assistant or Pupil Teacher wanted.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. S. SMITH begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Hunter's Hill and public generally, that she purposes opening on or about the 1st of June next, a select Boarding and Day SCHOOL, for a limited number of young ladies, at Woolwich, at the junction of the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers. Course of instruction, terms, &c., may be ascertained at Mrs. Smith's residence, or at the office of Mr. S. Smith, Elizabeth-street North.

FIREWORKS.—Fireworks now on SALE at C. and J. ABRAHAMS, 77, King-st. Storekeepers supplied.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE; Stage Manager, Mr. ALEXANDER FITZGERALD.
Benefit of Mr. Alexander Fitzgerald.
MISS MARY PROVOST
as Iolanthe.
First appearance of
Mrs. ALEXAFDER FITZGERALD.
Miss F. Morgan, Mesdames Guerin and Crosby; Messrs. Rayner, Stephens, Burford, Welsh, and the whole of the talented company.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 26th,
KING RENE'S DAUGHTER.
To be followed by the petite comedy of
A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
The performances will conclude with the powerful melodrama, in two acts, called
THE BRIDAL OF THE BORDERS,
or the Rose of Ettrick Vale.
A new great and original Play, founded on the beautiful episode of the late Indian War, and written by Dion Bourcicault for Wallack's Theatre, New York, where it was played upwards of eighty nights under the title of Highland Jessie, or The Relief of Lucknow.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Agent for the Lessee, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.
BRITISH and NATIONAL AMERICAN CIRCUS,
Manager and Director.........Mr. W. H. FOLEY.
SECOND NIGHT of the MAMMOTH TROUPE.
THURSDAY, April 25th,
Programme. Entree Extraordinary.
Knights of Palestine, by eight mounted Cavaliers, led by Mr. W. H. Foley.
FANCY DANCE, Mrs. E. Yeamans.
French Vaulting by the entire company, led by Herr Christoff.
THE SHIPWRECKED SAILOR
On a single horse, by Mr. W. Griffiths.
Equilibrium of Delf, by Mr. R. Taylor.
Madame Tournear, the Pride of Australia, in her dashing Act of Horsemanship.
Corde Elastique, by Herr Christoff.
Mr. W. H. Foley, as the
COLOSSUS OF RHODES.
Carpet Leaps, and Aerial Flights by the Troupe, led by the astonishing
[illegible]
The great [illegible] and Wonder of the World.
[illegible] the wonderful
TRICK [illegible] SOMERSAULT ACT.
Executed while [illegible] at full speed, being the only performer in the A[illegible] Colonies who has ever dared to attempt this astonishing feat.
Sports of Atlas, Mr. R. TAYLOR.
The whole to conclude with, for the first time here, the new and laughable Burlesque, entitled
GRIST TO THE MILL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, there will be a Grand Performance, for the accommodation of families residing at a distance, commencing at two o'clock.

DANCING ACADEMY, 174, Pitt-street.—Mr. F. H. REEDS begs to announce that a Quadrille party will take place on MONDAY EVENING next. Admission by tickets only (which will be strictly adhered to.)

MR. J. CLARK'S DRESS QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock p.m. Herr Zeia's splendid band will be in attendance. Admission by tickets only.

PELICAN HOTEL, South Head Road.—Social Free and Easy CONCERT, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

TO BE RAFFLED, at CUNNINGHAM'S, FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant, the Wager Skiff Electric Spark.

ARRIVAL of Dr. D. PERCY, of the firm of Percy and Co., Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 37, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney. Hours for consultation: Mornings, from 10 till 2; Evenings, from 5 till 8.

DR. PERCY and CO.'S CORDIAL BALM OF CIRCASSIA, for invigorating debilitated constitutions, and the cure of diseases resulting from the follies of youth. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per bottle. 37, Elizabeth-st.

ADVICE GRATIS, daily, from 9 till 10, mornings. Dr. PERCY and CO., 37, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Correspondents with Dr. PERCY and CO. are requested to register all money letters, or send half notes. 37, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

BARKHAUSEN'S HOTEL.—Turtle Soup will be ready to order in a day or two.

LIVE TURTLES. LIVE TURTLES.—The largest and finest eating turtles to be seen at Barkhausen's Hotel, Prince of Wales Theatre.

GENERAL WASHINGTON, George-street. — LUNCHEONS DAILY, from 12 till 3.

GEORGE SHARP begs to inform heads of families and the inhabitants of Sydney generally, that he has succeeded to the business of butcher so many years carried on by his father, Mr. W. Sharp, in Hunter-street, and trusts by persevering attention in conducting the business strictly on the same principles as hitherto pursued in the old establishment, to merit a share of the liberal support and patronage kindly bestowed for so long a period on his father. Business will commence on TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1860. No. 62, Hunter-street.

LEA and SON, Manufacturers of Washing Machines, Mangles, Knife and Fork Cleaners, &c., 70, York-st.

LEA'S SUPERIOR PERAMBULATORS, with hoods, 3 guineas each. 70, York-street, opposite the Chapel.

MR. EMANUEL, Teacher of the Pianoforte and Singing. (Established 1840.) William-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. T. S. HARWOOD, Glebe Road, Land and Building Surveyor. Every description of property accurately valued.

MR. W. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, author of "Diseases of Pregnancy," "Nervous Affections," &c., may be consulted on diseases of women and children, and nervous affections, from 1 to 3. 241, Macquarie-st.

PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Mr. DELOHERY has for DISPOSAL a business he can really recommend.

PORK PIES, of superior flavour, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each. R. CUMMINS, 192, Pitt-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. WARD, Surgeon, and District Registrar, St. Leonard's, from Mount to Berry st.

SIGNOR CARANDINI has the honour of announcing his return to Sydney, and that he contemplates resuming, immediately, his professional duties. Communications may be addressed to care of Mr. J. R. CLARKE, musicseller, 356, George-street.

THE most comfortable, well-ventilated, and commodious LUNCHEON ROOMS in Sydney are at City Wine Vaults, George-street. Open daily from 12 till 3. Bill of fare changed every day. JAMES SIMPSON.

W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Music Warehouse. Pianofortes for sale and hire, by Collard, Broadwood, Kirkman, Cadby, Nutting, &c. Pianofortes exchanged, repaired, tuned, and removed by covered vans. MUSIC—an extensive stock in every variety. Catalogues and music forwarded by post. 172, Pitt-street.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Darbis, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

GLENMORE WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to receive wool in the grease, either to hand-wash or scour. Wool classed and repacked for shipment. RAYMOND and CO., Glenmore; or Treasury-buildings, George-street.

£850 TRUST MONEY.—To LEND on mortgage of Freehold Property, in or near Sydney. Apply to Mr. S. C. BROWN, 104, Pitt-street, Sydney.

£10,000 TO LEND on city property. J. MULLENS, stock and share broker, 13, Hunter-street, Sydney.

LOST, in Brisbane-street, a Bunch of KEYS. The finder will receive 5s. Apply 471, Pitt-street.

STRAYED, a MONKEY. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it next door to Bradshaw's Railway Printing Office, Charlotte-place, Church-hill. Or any one keeping it will be prosecuted.

£3 REWARD.—Stolen from Woolloomooloo Bay, an old English-built Ship's BOAT, with pair of paddles, nearly new; it is 16 feet long and 5 feet 2 inches beam; has been painted dark green colour outside and inside, to the water line; has been fitted for a sail. A reward of £1 will be given for the restoration of the boat, and a further reward of £2 on conviction of the thief or thieves. JOHN BARNES, 100, Woolloomooloo-street.

MORTGAGE.—The undersigned is instructed to LEND from £100 to £6000, on mortgage of city or suburban property, at current rates. ALEXANDER DICK, solicitor, 267, George-street, corner of Margaret-street.

SYDNEY SYNAGOGUE, York-street.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Hebrew Community that at a Special General Meeting of the members of this institution, held at the Chambers, on the 22nd instant, for the purpose of filling up vacancies at the board of management, Isaac Simmons, Esq., was duly elected to the office of President; and S. A. Joseph, Esq., to the office of Treasurer, for the current year. ALFRED DE LISSA, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A Second DIVIDEND of 5s. in the pound will be paid to the creditors of FELIX LANNOY, on FRIDAY, the 27th April, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., at the office of J. H. Goodlet and Co., Erskine-street.
CHARLES DURHAM, } Trustees.
JOHN H. GOODLET, }

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 7½ per Cent. on the paid up capital of the Company will be payable at the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, on and after MONDAY, the 30th instant.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.

IN THE ESTATE OF J. V. BARNARD and CO.—All persons indebted to this Estate are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts to the Trustees, at the office of Mr. S. A. Joseph, 249, George-street.
GEORGE KING } Trustees.
GRAFTON ROSS }
S. A. JOSEPH }
April 26th.

IN THE ESTATE OF J. V. BARNARD and CO.—All persons having any CLAIMS against this Estate are requested to forward statements of the same to the Trustees, at the office of Mr. S. A. Joseph, 249, George-street, on or before the 1st May.
GEORGE KING } Trustees.
GRAFTON ROSS }
S. A. JOSEPH }
April 26th.

CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late JOHN CAMPBELL, of Manly Beach, and formerly of Brisbane, are to be sent to the undersigned, with whom all persons indebted to the estate are requested to settle with as little delay as possible. J. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square, agents for Mrs. Campbell. Sydney, 20th April.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having given up business, requests that all ACCOUNTS against him may be sent in by the 30th instant for payment, if correct. W. L. BOWEN, 417, George-street.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as attorneys, solicitors, and proctors is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm will be received and payments made by Mr. BRADLEY.
H. R. BRADLEY,
R. O. D. JAMES.
Sydney, 25th April.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY. — Messrs. D. L. WAUGH and R. HAWORTH, being duly qualified shareholders, have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for the Office of Directors in this Company. R. MANNING, manager.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS REDUCED RATES AND ADDITIONAL TRAIN.—Attention is invited to the issue of SEASON TICKETS at reduced rates.
The reduction of rates for passengers between Sydney and Parramatta.
The reduction of rates for the conveyance of carriages, horses, dogs, live stock, and parcels.
The issue of return tickets daily for carriages and horses at reduced rates.
The issue of excursion tickets for passengers, carriages, horses, available from SATURDAY MORNING till MONDAY EVENING, at single fares for the double journey.
The reduction of rates for the conveyance of goods to 3d. per ton per mile.
The additional train leaving Parramatta for Sydney, at 5·55 p.m., and returning from Sydney at 6·45 p.m., calling at all stations.
For full particulars, see advertisements in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and in the daily and weekly papers.
B. H. MARTINDALE.
Railway Branch Department of Internal Communication, 3rd January, 1860.

WINTER FUEL.—Messrs. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., in again returning their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support already received, assure them that no pains shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favours. A constant supply of the following articles always ready for delivery on the shortest notice.
A. A. Co.'s best screened house coal, steam and smiths' coal
Oak and iron-bark, and every description of good dry wood for bakers, laundries, or house purposes, cut by steam, to any length, from six inches to four feet.
Charcoal, large iron-bark, coke, and breeze.
Lime, constantly fresh, being burnt on the wharf.
Oaten and lucerne hay, pressed or unpressed; straw; maize, whole or cracked; oats, barley, bran, and pollard.
Chaff, of the best description.
Laths, shingles, pailings, posts and rails.
Shipping supplied with coal or wood on liberal terms, either by the ton or cargo.
Woolloomooloo Coal Wharf.

FOOD for PIGS or POULTRY.—Barleymeal, £7 per ton, 7s. 6d. per 100 lbs., very fattening. FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN MILLET BROOMS for SALE. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

PORTABLE patent spring roller MANGLES, suitable for families. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-st.

AMERICAN BUGGY, with double seats, WANTED. Apply to Mr. W. DEANE, solicitor, 9, Hunter-st.

AN Experienced TUTOR, of established character, has some hours disengaged. Address CANTAB, HERALD Office.

A STEADY sober Man wants EMPLOY; can milk, attend to horse, cow, and poultry. No. 7, Patten's-buildings, Kent-street.

CATTLE STATION.—Wanted, a first-class SUPERINTENDENT, or partner, to manage a large establishment, now forming. Address X, Post Office.

DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANT wanted. Apply between 7 and 9 p.m., H. GILBERT, Market-street West.

DONKEY—WANTED, a quiet One, accustomed to children. Address OMEGA, HERALD Office.

DAIRYMEN.—Wanted, a MAN, accustomed to make cheese, milk, &c. 647, George-street, Haymarket.

LOADING for BATHURST, Yass, Gundagai, and Adelong. JOHN WATKINS, Margaret-street.

ORGANIST, ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—The situation of ORGANIST having become vacant by the decease of the late James Johnson, Esq., applications will be received from persons willing to fill the office until SATURDAY, the 29th instant.
R. ALLWOOD, Minister.
R. A. HUNT, }
CHARLES KEMP, } Churchwardens.
H. H. BROWNE, }
St. James' Vestry, 20th April.

PAPERHANGER WANTED. Apply Mr. H. LOW, Builders' Arms, Glebe Road.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, a PARTNER with Capital of £6000, to take a half-share in a business yielding £5000 per annum, with capabilities of considerable extension. The highest references will be given. Apply, by letter, to A. B., care of Norton, Son, and Barker, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

PHAETON HORSE.—WANTED for a cab phaeton, a powerful HORSE, about sixteen hands, with good action, perfectly docile and thoroughly broken. Apply to BUCHAN THOMSON, Bligh-street.

SHEEP COUNTRY WANTED, on the Condamine or its tributaries, or the eastern side of the Maranoa District. REA and CO., Stock and Station Agents, 21, Hunter-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, for a country store, a first-class HAND. Apply to W. J., Box 141, Post-office. References required.

TO PASTRY-COOKS. — WANTED, a first-class HAND and General Workman to proceed to Goulburn. Constant employment ensured. Inquire at E. LLOYD, confectioner, Liverpool.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—Wanted, immediately, a BAKING BUSINESS, in the suburbs preferred; no objection to pay a small sum for goodwill. Address B. B., HERALD Office.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Wanted, for the Glebe and Burwood Benefit Society, Newcastle, a MEDICAL DOCTOR. Applicants are requested to send in their testimonials of qualification, &c., to the undersigned, who will give full particulars of salary, &c., on or before the 7th MAY proximo. A duly qualified person will be liberally treated with.—(Signed) ALEXANDER BROWN, President, care of G. Beaver, Esq., Manager Newcastle Coal and Copper Company.

WANTED, SOUR ALE and PORTER. Apply to L. MORGAN and CO., Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a small OFFICE, ground floor, near the Police Office. C. DELOHERY, Pitt-street.

WANTED, CARPENTERS, at the additions, Tarban Creek Asylum. Apply on the works.

WANTED, a strong, well-built, two-seated American BUGGY. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL about 12 or 14. Apply No. 21, near Blue Bell, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable GENERAL SERVANT—English. Mrs. FRANCIS, 58, William-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, for a small family. 101, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby. 15, Clarence-lane.

WANTED, a MILLER. Apply to THOMAS BARKER and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. BIRD, 273, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, to Purchase a VESSEL, of about 200 tons register. R. KING, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply at 41, Crown-street, near Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a good Tin-plate WORKER. Apply to JOSEPH BALDOCK, Market-street West.

WANTED, a COACHMAN. Apply at 8 o'clock in the morning, at 54, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a BAKER. Apply to ARCHIBALD MICHIE, George-street, Parramatta.

WANTED, a COACH PAINTER. Apply at ROBERTSON'S coach factory, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a good MILK GOAT. Apply to Mr. SUTOR, 7, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, Two BRUSH HANDS, and a Paperhanger. Apply to J. RONEY, 276, Palmer-st.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT, at Swan with Two Necks, George and Park streets.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN to WETNURSE a baby. Apply No. 9, Windmill-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, as ERRAND BOY. Apply 69, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. Hamburg Hotel, 108, King-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand LONG-BOAT. Apply to Captain PARBRIELL, Cuthbert's Wharf.

WANTED, a YOUTH, who can write, cut up meat, and attend in the shop. H. CUMMINS, Pitt-st.

WANTED, an active BARMAN; also, a Waiter; at the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 92, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS, to conduct the education of two young ladies. Apply by letter to T. A. MURRAY, 169, Macquarie-st.

WANTED, a BOOKKEEPER by double entry. Unexceptionable references required. Apply by letter, Box 36, Post Office, stating where last employed.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable Young English Person, in a Shop. Address G. A., Redfern Post Office.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. LENNON, Leicester-place, Underwood-street, Paddington.

WANTED, Married Couples for Dairy Farms and Hotels, also three Farm Labourers. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Man to milk one cow and work in a kitchen; also a Girl as Nursemaid. Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby, and make herself otherwise useful. Mrs. THOMAS, 159, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. One who has been accustomed to horses preferred. Apply to the Foreman, at the stables, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

WANTED, a middle-aged Man, as Gardener; also, a German Gardener, married man. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK, used to an hotel. Must be able to carve. Sydney references indispensable. City Wine Vaults, George street. JAMES SIMPSON.

WANTED, a MAN for a Store—one accustomed to ironmongery. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Market and Clarence streets.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Dress and Mantlemaking. Apply to Mrs. CANN, 4, Little Hunter-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at the Padlock Warehouse, corner of George and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, also a respectable NURSEMAID. Mrs. HESSEL, Blenheim-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, £3500, on security of City Property producing a rental of over £1600 per annum. Apply to JOSIAH MULLENS, stock and share broker, Hunter-street.

WANTED, two or three Stockmen and three Boys, all able to ride well, for a cattle station. Apply at 3 o'clock THIS DAY, to Mr. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a LADIES-MAID, to attend to four young ladies; must be a good needlewoman. Apply after 11 o'clock, to Mrs. S. H. HARRIS, 2, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a situation, as PLAIN COOK and LAUNDRESS, or GENERAL SERVANT, in a small family, by a respectable young Englishwoman, with good references. R. C., 532, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, in a small private family, English or Scotch preferred. Apply, THIS DAY, between 10 and 12, No. 121, Prince-street.

WANTED, a trustworthy MAN, for a boarding-house, to attend the steamers, and make himself otherwise useful. Wages at the rate of £52 per annum, with board. Apply 79, Clarence-street.

WANTED, by a professed MAN-COOK, recently arrived, a SITUATION, in a gentleman's family. (Superior references.) Address, ENTREES, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GROCER'S ASSISTANT—a Junior Hand, well acquainted with the business. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street, between half-past 10 and 11 o'clock a.m.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, who has a thorough knowledge of a general store, and can keep a plain set of books. References required. Apply to D. D., Exhibition Hotel, Pitt-street, between 4 and 5, THIS DAY.

WANTED, an experienced BOOKKEEPER, who has been used to a mercantile office, and able to correspond in French. Testimonials, stating age, &c., to be sent to W. and Co., Post Office, Sydney, on or before the 27th instant.

WANTED, TEAMS for
Goulburn
Queanbeyan
Snowy River.
JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

WANTED, to Purchase, near Sydney, a Brick or Stone COTTAGE, containing six rooms and outhouses, with garden, well of water, &c. The North Shore, Balmain, and Parramatta River objected to. Full particulars to be sent to S., Box 211.

WANTED, for a Singing Room, at Newcastle, a Male or Female PIANIST. None need apply who are not fully competent to fulfil the duties. Immediate application is necessary, with terms, &c., &c., and the applicants will be answered by return of post.

WANTED, EVENING EMPLOYMENT, either in Copying Plans, Specifications, or preparing Plans of Surveys and working Sections of Roads and Railways, and taking out the quantities. Address A. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for a Drapery Establishment in the Country, a SHOPWALKER, who understands his duties; also, an efficient DRAPERS' ASSISTANT. References required as to ability, &c. Apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHERS, and CO., George-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple—woman as Cook and Housekeeper, man as Indoor Servant; a Single Man as Groom and a good driver; Laundress and Kitchen Maid for an hotel; Married Couple for a station on the Hunter River; a Rough Carpenter. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a Gentleman, as CLERK and ACCOUNTANT, for the Sydney Benevolent Asylum. He must be competent to keep books by double entry, and will be required to find security to the amount of three hundred pounds. Salary, £300 a-year. Applications by letter, addressed to the Secretary, at the Asylum, to be made on or before SATURDAY, the 28th instant.
GEORGE ALLEN, hon. secretary.

£100.—WANTED, a LOAN of the above.—Ample security. A. H., 10, New Market Shops.

FLYING FOX HUNTING IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

REPORTS were sufficiently vague and exciting to pique curiosity. It was not simply shooting a most nondescript game, but wading through waters, descending gullies by means of trees, and scaling mountain sides, we made a discount for the love of exaggeration, and resolved to go. The start was to be made early, and, accordingly, we were betimes mounted and following a bush road through an indigo scrub—as this description of country is designated from the prevalence of that plant. Leaving the summit of the mountains we pursued our way down a spur through a heavily-wooded country; once or twice catching a glimpse of the cultivation in the comparatively low lands along the Colo Road. Onward, through a *casuarina* forest, and over a green sward, till the deep-sunken island creek occasioned us to dismount and lead our horses down a narrow, rocky bridle-way, which might more properly be called a flight of rude stairs, at the foot of which flowed a clear stream overhung with myrtle and tree ferns; a beautiful spot indeed, rich in leaves and creepers. We mounted to cross the creek, and took a precipitate path winding along the edge of a ravine up the opposite mountain; the horses, accustomed to such localities, scrambled quickly on, but one of the party being mounted upon a steed with imperfect sight, nearly led to a serious accident. The animal lost its footing, and rolled over the narrow path down a steep decline towards the creek, its rider happily sprang from its back as it fell, and a tree checking her progress the mare lay still in her perilous situation as if aware that to struggle would be to precipitate herself into the water below. The tortuosity of the path had carried all the party out of sight; but the repeated "cooeys" of our companion recalled our guide to his assistance and the little adventure terminated without any of those consequences which it had threatened.

We were now on Big Island; the islands, we must explain in a parenthesis, receive their name from being surrounded and divided by numerous streams. Again, fine forest oaks shaded us till we emerged upon a barren tract which had the appearance of being occasionally inundated; this was densely clothed in a scrub, the top of which reached about to our shoulders, and not unfrequently some straggling branch brushed its sharp leaves against our faces, as we followed the cattle track. After awhile glimpses of distant blue mountains were discerned between the tree stems, and then there broke upon our enraptured gaze a fine wild gap or gorge in the range. As if to heighten the effect the points of the mountains swelled upwards and ended with an almost perpendicular cliff, through which flows Big Wheeny. Between these mountains, in the distance rose the cone of Mount Tomah. A short ride brought us to the edge of the gulley through which this stream flows, and full in view of the striking object already mentioned. Before us rose high mountains clothed in dense forests, behind, and stretching along our side of the gulley was a heavy growth of trees and brush interspersed by masses of sandstone; below gurgled the unseen waters, and the clear notes of birds rose up to greet us. A reinforcement indiscriminately designated "the "Kurrajongers" and "Colo chaps" were to make the opposite heights and apprise us of their presence by firing. In fact the exact *locale* of the foxes was unknown to our guide, the "Colo chaps," having discovered and described the "camp" as occupying several acres and being composed of many thousand foxes, expectation was on the stretch. Our steeds were secured to trees to await our return from the chase, and our companions, after vainly firing signal guns and meeting no reply, expended their superfluous strength in detaching huge masses of sandstone and hurling them down the glen, where, making sullen echoes, they sunk to the bottom. The reverberations caused by the firing was very grand.

We were above the "second black pond," but our guide, conceiving the idea that the "first black pond" must have been the spot indicated for the rencounter, we mounted and rode round to another rocky wooded point, joined on the way by a fellow sportsman and his three sons. We now mustered nine, but only two had firearms, the others, like ourselves, were mere lookers-on. Again the horses were tied up, and we pursued our way on foot. The distance already travelled we computed to be about eight miles. The descent was so steep as to make us quite willing to ignore the thoughts of the return. We found ourselves at the bottom, just within a *cul-de-sac*, which seemed to be oddly excavated, as it were, in the side of the mountain. A few cabbage trees grew here. Presently we stood on the banks of the "first black pond," a beautiful elbow-shaped piece of water, the haunt of black perch and ducks: the wooded mountains rose abruptly from its edge, and to our right the range was surmounted by a fine mass of sandstone nearly black, excepting in places where the outer surface had given way and fallen in great boulders to its foot. Looking up or down the creek our entranced eyes met a scene equally enchanting,—water, blue distant mountain forests, luxuriant vegetation, indeed all the accessories of a perfect picture enlivened by the hunting party and a dozen flying ducks. By the aid of an overhanging tree and stepping-stones we crossed the creek, and set off down its left bank at a racing pace, urged on by the thoughts of the foxes ahead, and the fear of losing our guides, for he of the three sons was now constituted head guide by the right of having been there often, duck shooting, gathering cabbagetree for hats, &c. The limits of our article forbid even a cursory glance at the vegetable treasures which greeted us, our vocabulary curtailed itself into the oft repeated exclamation of, "Is not it beautiful," indiscriminately applied to ferns, trees, creepers, scenery, and crystal waters tumbling over rocks. The shooting of a fine fat duck checked our headlong career for a few minutes, and was supposed to awake a responsive report which led to the belief that "the others" were not far distant; indeed, the sight of trees almost denuded of foliage seemed to indicate the vicinity of the foxes.

A beautiful gully, bearing its tributary waters into the main stream, was the habitat of two species of tree ferns new to us: in one the prominent feature was its short bulky stem, and unserrated leaves; in the other the slender proportions of its trunk. From the rocks and trees hung the stagshorn fern, and another, the fronds of which were sword-shaped, intensely green, and placed in a circle.

A second gully and stream was believed to be the site of the habitation of the game, and also to contain the other sportsmen. Signal guns were again fired and voices raised in cooeys, which after a while met a return, and finally upwards of a dozen men presented themselves. Intending to encamp there all night, some had rolled blankets swung over their shoulders, others displayed the gaudy linings of their reversed and folded coats, one had thrown his saddle bags across his shoulders, and another a large canvas bag of provisions; indeed, had they dressed as brigands in some stage effect they could not have chosen the colours and "trappings" better. The foxes, however, were *not* in the gully; the persons who had discovered them had fired upon them and put them to flight. Our first guide looked as if he believed himself hoaxed, we eyed the "bush ropes," the various creepers, palms, ferns, and "green wood trees," and felt we were repaid for the fatigue already encountered.

A council of war was called, and it was decided to return up the stream, and ascend to "the second black pond," above which we had first struck the gully; and in obedience with this decree, we struggled again through vines, over rocks, leaping streams, creeping beneath fallen trees, and otherwise pursuing our difficult march to the margin of Big Wheeney, up which we proceeded to the first-mentioned tributary; here a halt was called for luncheon, when the olfactory nerves of the initiated proclaimed the proximity of the foxes. The three boys rushed up the gulley, and presently sent forth shouts of triumph; some scepticism obtaining among the majority we awaited the upshot. "Those boys would fool any one," pronounced our guide; "if it was a sensible old fellow like P——, I'd go," when the report of a gun, followed by a chorus of cries, shrieks, buffetting of wings, &c., sufficiently put doubts to flight; and up we all went, our guide, a fine intelligent specimen of the Kurrajongers, treating for a suspension of hostilities till we had sketched the "camp;" however, the halt was but partial, but what a sight! literally thousands of these great bats on the wing, gyrating round high tree tops, ever and anon settling and suspending themselves by their hind feet, then fired among, and rising into the air in the utmost state of consternation, yet not forsaking the accustomed roosts, the chirping, clucking and buffetting of the whole; the cries of the wounded, the report of firearms, and shouts of men in that dense copsewood combined to make a scene rarely equalled for wildness and interest.

The wounded animals rarely fell from the boughs and displayed a great tenacity of life. Many were killed; but as the men declared it was useless to think of exterminating such myriads, though long after we had retraced our steps to the abruptly forsaken luncheon, and after partaking of that, up the creek the party who were to bivouac there continued to fire; it was current, indeed, that between sixty and seventy pounds of shot were carried to the field.

After the long steep scramble to the summit of the mountain we found two of our horses had escaped, no light matter after a five miles' walk through such a country. Fortunately they were overtaken within a mile or two; and without any further misadventure we retraced our steps, bagging a wonga wonga pigeon by the way. Honourable mention should have been made of a black snake shot in the morning, the only obnoxious reptile seen. Tracts of the lyre bird and kangaroo were frequent in the gully, but our noisy movements effectually put them to flight.

L. A

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE the full Court.

EMERY V. HARDING.

This was a motion for new trial in an action upon two promissory notes for £52 7s. 6d. and £30 respectively, wherein the defendant had succeeded. £40 had been paid into Court, and a set-off for timber, &c., had been pleaded as to the residue of the plaintiff's claim. Besides contending that the verdict was against evidence, and that it involved an impeachment of the character of plaintiff and his wife (who were examined as witnesses) it was urged as a ground for a new trial that the jury were legally bound to allow interest at eight per cent., in which case—even assuming the set-off to have been *all* made out—there ought to have been a verdict for plaintiff for £1 9s. 10d.

The argument in this case did not terminate.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Isaacs appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen in support of the verdict.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

BANCO COURT.—New Trial Motions: Emery v. Harding (part heard), Brierley and others v. Simmons, Ellery v. Moore, Lentz v. Kosten, Russell and others v. Alston, Rossiter and another v. Moir.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Moore v. Curtis and others, adjourned examination; Smith v. M'Farlane, to tax costs; Collins and others v. Fitzgerald and others, to settle minutes; Cureton v. Andrews, to settle minutes; Irving v. Eldred, to settle report; M'Arthur v. Green, to tax costs.

SYDNEY DISTRICT QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

BEFORE the Chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

Charles Moore was indicted for stealing from the dwelling-house of one Isabella Jones, publican, of Woolloomooloo, on the 2nd April last, and taking from the till £7, her property. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney gaol, with hard labour, for eighteen months.

Cormack M'Caffrey was indicted for refusing to aid and assist constable Charles Warwick Smith while in the execution of his duty in endeavouring to quell a riot and quarrel at the Circular Quay among some seamen belonging to H.M.S. Iris, on the 4th April instant. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of £2 to her Majesty the Queen. The Chairman observed that, as this was the first case which had occurred, and as the jury had most strongly recommended the defendant to mercy, he should deal leniently, and inflict the above fine, although in a similar case, tried in England before Baron Alderson, the learned judge, in addition to the fine, held the defendant to bail with sureties to keep the peace for twelve months.

Mr. Roberts appeared for the defendant.

James Bartley was indicted for feloniously assaulting and presenting to one John W. Wilson, at Longbottom, firearms, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm, on the 3rd April instant, and stealing from his person a pocket-book, containing eight shillings and sixpence, his property. Verdict, not guilty, and discharged.

Mr. Roberts defended the prisoner.

JURORS FINED.—John Anderson, publican, Parramatta-street; George Attwood, grocer, George-street; and William Adnam, were severally fined £5 each for non-attendance.

The court adjourned at half-past 5 until 10 o'clock a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases.

Samuel Barton was indicted for stealing from the dwelling-house of one Peter Johnson, on the 3rd March last, the sum of £5, his property. Acquitted and discharged.

The prisoner was again arraigned on another indictment for stealing from the dwelling-house of Edwin Goodwin, on the 20th February last, one picture and two vases, his property. Verdict, Not guilty.

Charles Smith was indicted for feloniously forging a cheque with intent to defraud. A second count charged the prisoner with uttering. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour for two years.

Henry Clegg was indicted for stealing a box, containing thirty-six bottles of pickles, a bag of sugar, a quantity of eggs, and other articles, the property of one Robert Rolston, on the 31st March last. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for six months. Mr. Cory defended the prisoner.

Mary Stewart was indicted for feloniously stealing in the dwelling house of one Edward Briscoe, money to the amount of £2 12s 6d., his property. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol for nine months.

Samuel Barton was indicted for stealing from the dwelling-house of John Mooney, one vase, his property, on the 25th February last. Verdict, not guilty; acquitted.

The Court adjourned, at half-past six o'clock, until to-morrow (this day), at ten o'clock a.m.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

Certificates of discharge were granted, without opposition, to Robert Fisher and John James.

In the estate of Thomas Rogers, a single meeting. One debt was proved; after which insolvent and his wife were examined by Mr. Benbow relative to the sale of certain pigs, poultry, colts, and a cart, within a short period of the sequestration of the estate; and a witness named Donohue was examined, who deposed to having seen some bank notes and a quantity of gold in the possession of insolvent's wife at a date subsequent to the commencement of an action against insolvent for false imprisonment. The meeting then adjourned until the 3rd May.

In the estate of James Smithers, a first meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of William R. Shead, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel on payment of the Court fees.

In the estate of Henry Goodwin, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Augustus Robinson, a single meeting. Insolvent was briefly examined by the official assignee, but no debts were proved.

In the estate of James Everingham, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, one being for £10 lent to insolvent by Mr. Struth, a few days prior to his surrendering his estate. His Honor directed the assignee to sell insolvent's household furniture and tools of trade, unless this money should be refunded to Mr. Struth.

In the estate of Joseph Taylor, a single meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of George L. Wilson and Co., a special meeting. Two debts were proved, and one stands over for further evidence.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 26.—George T. Palmer, third, 11. David Armstrong, third, half-past 11. William Purse, 12. Samuel Wadeson, first, half-past 12. Jane M'Grath, first, 2. Abraham Lawley, first, half-past 2. William Sugden, first, 3. George A. Lloyd and Co., adjourned special, for proof of debts, 3.

Friday, 27.—William Elmhurst Potts, adjourned examination on application for certificate, half-past 10. *At Bathurst*: Peter M'Kinnon, third, 11. *At Maitland*: John Graham, third, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Asher, and the Mayor.

Eleven drunkards were sentenced to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours; one to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours; and an old offender was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, in accordance with the provisions of the Vagrant Act.

William Duffin was summarily convicted of having stolen a pair of boots from the shop of William Davy, George-street, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three calendar months. Duffin took the boots to Charles Aaron, a pawnbroker, who, being dissatisfied with his statement, gave him into custody, and subsequent enquiry by the police corroborated Aaron's suspicion.

John Williams was charged with having, on Monday night, stolen the till from the bar counter of Margaret Ward's public-house, South Head Road, containing 15s. in money. The prisoner found Mrs. Ward's son in charge of the bar, and, no other being then there, desired the lad to call his mother, as he had business with her; he went to call his mother, and the prisoner embraced the opportunity not to rob the till, but to steal the till itself. Young Ward returned, missed, first the man and then the till, and made an alarm. Mr. Apted, a neighbour, saw prisoner leaving the house, with what he thought was a box under his arm, and on hearing the alarm pursued the prisoner, who, by his means, was apprehended before he could dispose of the till or even abstract its contents. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour six calendar months.

Mary Clarke, alias Dunbar, was summarily convicted of stealing two teaspoons from Bailey's public-house, Market-street, where she had been drinking, and was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

George Cobley was charged with having assaulted one Margaret Hughes. It was shown to be but a very trifling affair, and defendant was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s.

Peter Collins appeared on summons to answer an information by Gabriel Selden, in which he was charged with having, at Randwick, on the 18th of April, rescued from his custody three cows with which he (complainant) was then on the way to the Sydney pound for a trespass. Defendant was found guilty, and was sentenced to pay 40s. penalty and 3s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned seven days. It was urged in defence that the cows were not defendant's property; but, knowing the owner would be inconvenienced by their absence at the pound, he offered to pay the damages, and it was under the belief that Seldon had agreed to the proposition and abandoned the possession of the cattle, that he commenced to drive them.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. R. S. Ross, Mr. W. Armitage, Mr. P. Peden, and Mr. M. M. Cohen.

Mary Dwyer, of Miller's Point, was charged with having assaulted William Roden, a neighbour. Mr. Moffatt, for the defence. It appeared that on Sunday last a wild cow was running about Roden's-lane, and that at the same time and place defendant, her brother, and another man, were fighting with a man named Wanless. Roden proceeding to the assistance of the latter got hold of defendant to take her away, when she took up a small stone and threw it at him; it missed him, but she immediately took up a large stone, threw it, and it struck him on the side of the head, rendering him insensible for some minutes. The medical man who attended him stated that, but for his ear, he would have lost his life. Samuel Donaldson, who saw the "row," observed the defendant throw the stone, and he had no doubt she intended to hit the complainant. Fined 40s., with costs.

There were several other cases on the sheets, but, with the exception of two for drunkenness, in which a fine of 10s. was inflicted, all were postponed, withdrawn, or remanded.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

A LETTER from a soldier in the 65th Regiment, bearing date, Taranaki, 13th April, has been put into our hands by a brother of the writer, from which we quote as follows:—"We are very unsettled here at present, in consequence of the war with the Maories. I can assure you that things begin to look very much like earnest. We can scarcely get one night a week in bed. We mount guard one night; outlying picquet the next; inlying picquet the third; and on fatigue the greatest part of the day, fully accoutred, and with sixty rounds of ball-cartridge dangling by our side. This, believe me, is no joke. Still we would not care a straw if the Maories would only show themselves. There was an engagement before I came here, on the very day our detachment set sail from Auckland, in which two of the 65th were killed, and several wounded. It is not known exactly how many of the rebel Maories were put *hors de combat*, but our men say that there were upwards of 150. The Maories were busy carting away their dead nearly the whole of the day after the action. We have now been here a fortnight, and have not yet fired a shot. I trust it will not be long ere our services are called into requisition, as we are eager to be brought into contact with them. The authorities are sending all the women and children to Nelson, at the Government expense, and every male from the age of fifteen to sixty has to shoulder his firelock, and is upon rations and pay, the same as the soldiers. Nor is this all, for, if they commit themselves in any way, they are brought before the Colonel and punished, the same as the troops of the line. Last night one of the volunteers was brought in a prisoner for being drunk when on outlaying picquet. He is one of the leading shopkeepers in Taranaki. There is no distinction of persons shown—all must do their duty. We were in hopes that the 65th would be ordered home very shortly, our period of foreign service being nearly up; but it is now thought this war will keep us in New Zealand at least a couple of years longer. However, there is no use complaining. Where duty calls, that's where the soldier who understands his duty delights to be. *Ergo*, I am content."

The *Times* states that the United States Government have contracted with the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company for the conveyance of the United States' mails between New York and Liverpool on the old Collins' days for the remainder of the winter.

HARTLEY.—18th April. From Ganbinong Swamp: Bay pony mare, like J near side under saddle. Two-year-old filly, and a yearling filly foal by her side unbranded. To be sold on 11th May.

CHINA.

BY the Eagle, from Hongkong, we have papers to the 1st of March, being nineteen days later than previous advices.

No further details of the British expeditionary force had arrived from India, and it is not expected that troops will come in any numbers till the end of March or April.

From Shanghae, the most important intelligence is the departure under sealed orders, of H.M. vessels Sampson, Actæon, Algerine, and Dove.

The *China Mail* of 1st March, says that, doubtless, these vessels of war have gone to survey the state of matters at the mouth of the Peiho. It is even whispered that they have been sent with the special intention of taking a strip of land in the Gulf of Pechelee and the province of Shantung, for the purpose of forming a depot. This is very probable, as a depot in the Gulf will be absolutely necessary in the event of warlike operations being entered on, and we understand there is one strip so situated that a single gunboat could guard the communication with it.

The same paper reports that Kweiliang, the Chief Imperial Commissioner, had asked permission to retire from public service on account of failing health, but this request had been denied to him.

It is rumoured that the Chinese have withdrawn the guns from the Taku forts, in order to strengthen with them the fortifications of Tiensin.

The *Daily Press* says:—Business at Shanghae continued uninterrupted. Considerable uneasiness had been felt, however, by native dealers, in consequence of the departure from that port of the pioneers of the expedition. There is little doubt (adds the *Press*) that this movement is not one of peace, and we shall be much surprised if we do not hear of the commencement of hostilities before many weeks are over, if not before the departure of next mail. It is but natural that an uneasy feeling should be evinced by dealers, as well as by importers, and although we question very much if any actual interference with trade will ensue, it cannot be doubted an indirect influence for evil will affect the market for imports as well as exports.

[With reference to the pending struggle the *Mail* remarks:—However anxious our Government may now be to conduct matters in China as amicably as possible, it is not likely that so many Magenta and Solferino officers, with generals who have been exercised in the Indian campaigns, will fail in finding some employment among the Celestials more exciting than the barren task of destroying the Taku forts.—Twenty thousand men, with all the modern appliances of war, may march a long way into China without meeting any formidable obstacles; they may take cities and route Chinese troops; but the question still remains as to what good results accrue to any one from the course we are pursuing towards the Celestial Empire. Let us not be misunderstood. When two powers and two civilizations so different as those of Britain and China come in contact with one another, opposition, misunderstanding, and war are more or less inevitable. As a mandarin comically remarked lately, we strike China in the face with one hand, at the same time holding out the other, saying—"Now you be good friends with us." That is all very well, and it is to be hoped will produce great good in the long run as it has already done in some respects; but surely it is the duty of England as the aggressor, as the more powerful in physical force, and as governed by a purer religion and morality than exist in China, to be patient and considerate in its dealings with that country; above all, taking care not to rouse resistance to its demands by stupifying and frightening both Government and people. We desire certain things in China, and some of them are possible of attainment; what are they? The merchant seeks facilities for the increase of commerce; the missionary and the savan desire protection for converts, and further opportunities for mingling with the people and knowing the country; the politician aims at the transaction of business on an equal footing, and to bring China as far as possible within the comity of nations. The soldier and the sailor doubtless look to the advancement which comes from war, and all of us—merchants, missionaries, politicians and soldiers—may to some extent be influenced by individual ends; but these are unworthy the consideration of great nations which are disturbing the repose of half of the human race, under the profession of spreading civilization, humanity and Christianity in the East. On looking back over the time since Earl Macartney's mission it does not appear that the course pursued by foreigners in China has been successful. Commerce has increased largely, but commerce was bound to increase with increased facilities for navigation and under the natural law of supply and demand. The increase has been entirely dependent on the increased demand for Chinese products in Europe; for the Chinese have so few wants, and are so much more economical, self-controlled, and organised than Occidentals, that, as a people, they will pay for nothing except by their own products, and so the balance of trade will always be in their favour. The exports of tea and silk, and the imports of opium, silver and cottons have been, in point of reality, less fettered by the Chinese Government than they are in many other parts of the world. A very good authority on this subject has said—"Notwithstanding the loose talk that passes current on that subject, there is not a country in the world where commerce has been carried on with so much ease and profit as in China, where the native merchants conduct large transactions so satisfactorily, and where the expanding wants of England are so largely supplied." The ease with which money is made by merchants out here, the abundance of it, with their luxurious and otiose life now as in past times, are sufficient proofs that there are not, and have not been for a very long time at least, any serious obstacles in the way of justifiable commerce, however many suspicions there may have been on that subject. Nor do we find that the great China merchants were in the habit of making complaints on that subject.

If our Government would only stop the pernicious practice of giving compensation to British subjects for real or supposed losses sustained in wars with China, it would find some change in local sentiment on this subject; and if expeditions did not bring wealth to Hongkong, they would be extremely unpopular. The wars at the Cape have afforded a fine example of the difficulty of securing peace when local interests are opposed to it. It would be difficult to prove, even if such be the case, that the development of our commerce with China has been delayed and not expedited by our policy and the wars we have entered on; but the connection of the rebellion with foreign aggression and ideas may indicate the true state of the case; for the devastation of whole provinces, crowded with millions of people, must, directly or indirectly, do more to hinder commerce than the most favourable treaties can do to aid it.

Affairs in Japan remain in an unsettled state. Mr. Alcock, H.B.M. Plenipotentiary, has again been lecturing the British community there, on account of their preference of Yokohama as a place of settlement to Kanagawa. His letter will be found in another column. It is said that a Japanese servant of Mr. Alcock has been murdered at Yeddo, while playing with some children; and as a Japanese forfeits his life by leaving his own country, and the man in question had been to the United States, it was thought by some that he had been made an example of by the Japanese authorities. The Japanese authorities, however, attended his funeral, and profess themselves desirous of bringing his murderers to justice.

INDIA.

WE continue our extracts from the papers received per the Benares.

The Bombay *Times and Standard* of 9th February says:—The right Hon. James Wilson arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday evening, the 24th January, and a Council was held on Wednesday, at which some important financial questions were discussed. A Calcutta contemporary understands that the question of a paper circulation is under consideration, in the form of a Government note, bearing a small interest, which would, it is stated, meet the views of the natives on this subject. The effect of this rumour upon securities is very noticeable in our present quotations of stock, which has gone up between three and four per cent. The establishment of a bank of issue in this country is a more difficult problem than is generally supposed.

On the 25th the same journal, adverting to this subject, remarks:—India has been on the tiptoe of expectation for months for Mr. Wilson's budget, and we have at last received by electric telegraph from Calcutta, a summary account of the measures proposed by that gentleman in the Legislative Council on the 17th instant. The budget is, as was to be expected, a compromise. The License Bill is not wholly abandoned, but sinks to a measure of the smallest possible importance, while a bona fide Income-tax is announced in its room, from which neither zemindar nor landholder, soldier nor civilian, is to be exempted. The duties on imports, spasmodically raised to treble their former rates some twelve months ago, are as suddenly lowered from 20 to 10 per cent. Several staple articles of export are placed upon the free list, while a duty of 2 rupees per Indian maund (82 lbs.) is henceforward to be levied upon saltpetre. Where India possesses a virtual monopoly of the supply of any article, we doubt if any sound economic reason can be adduced against the levy of an export duty thereon, the chief, if not the whole weight of which will undoubtedly fall upon the consuming country. Where again the ryot has to compete with the cultivator of other lands, it is undoubtedly wise to abandon all imposts upon export, which *pro tanto* place him at a disadvantage. This principle seems to have guided Mr. Wilson in the new tariff; a single exception, however, being made in the case of oil seeds, and, as we are persuaded, a very unwise one. The license tax is retained rather from delicacy we suspect to its original framers, than from any conviction of its propriety.

The rates are now as follows:—

1. Petty artizans .... 1 r. per annum.
2. Retail dealers .... 4 ditto.
3. Wholesale traders ...... 10 ditto.

The objections against the levy of a capital tax upon the artizan class in a country where the only machinery for its collection is so corrupt, are manifest. It would, we are persuaded, be wiser to strike the first class out of the schedule altogether, and to raise the tax upon the third from 10 Rs. to 50 Rs. or 100 Rs. Some uncertainty prevails in Bombay as to the proposed rates of the income tax, from a diversity in the messages that have been received. We believe, however, it will be found that our own telegram represents the true nature of the proposed levy, viz.:—2 per cent. upon incomes of from £20 to £50 per annum; 4 per cent. upon incomes above £50 per annum.

We are wholly in the dark as to the machinery by, and the mode in, which this tax is to be levied. We learn by telegraph that Mr. Wilson has not opened his plans in either respect to the Council, and it is impossible therefore to say how the measure will so received by the country. To the principle of the tax, now that the exemptions so invidiously insisted upon before are abandoned, there will be no opposition anywhere; and the fact should cause, we think, some shame to the English Press, for its unwarrantable attacks upon the Indian community for resistance to a bill now confessed to have been conceived in injustice. The home public will have some difficulty, we imagine, in conceiving of Mr. Wilson in the character of a Protectionist, and yet this new tariff, in one very important item, is protective in a very high degree. The duty upon cotton yarn, thread, and twist is raised from five to ten per cent., and it is hard to divine what can have suggested this sin against principle, but a desire to foster the manufacture of yarn in India. We are not sure, however, that the measure is an unwise one. The spinning mills of Western India are already competing with the mills of Lancashire, and in the infancy of their existance, it may not be unwise to give them this slight encouragement. It should not be forgotten that our mills have destroyed the indigenous manufactures of India, and it would be an immense gain to the country were a new manufacturing era inaugurated therein under the guidance of European skill and capital. We have too long wrung the country dry, to look with much jealousy upon this experiment of our new Finance minister. We learn lastly, that Mr. Wilson has some plan or other for introducing a State paper currency. Now there can be no doubt that such a currency would be a great convenience to the mercantile classes, as little less than a million sterling of dividends might be annually saved thereby by setting free the cash balances of the treasuries. But there is this important consideration to be borne in mind, that, situated as India is—a country into which the residual flow of the precious metals constantly pours — there is no reasonable hope that an issue of paper money, unless it be carried to a very large amount indeed, would lead to the exportation of a single ounce of bullion. Its addition, therefore, to the currency will simply raise prices by increasing the supply of money, while the country is already suffering severely from this cause. The importations of bullion in the last ten years have had more share than is generally supposed in the rise of prices during that period; and while the West is forcing a stream of bullion upon us, the establishment of a bank of issue in Calcutta will be to place our currency between two force pumps, the one in Europe forcing bullion upon us, the other in Calcutta forcing paper, with the effect of lowering its value indefinitely. It may be urged in reply, that prices must rise in India from the flow of bullion into it, any arrest of which seems hopeless. The rise, then, being *inevitable*, will it not be wise voluntarily to lower our currency by the introduction of paper, in the hope that we may thereby stop the importation of silver? Issue notes to the flooding of the bullion market, and while you arrest the stream that is now pouring into the country, you will be introducing the cheapest and most convenient medium of exchange for the costliest and most cumbrous one. The answer, however, is not satisfactory, and considering the inevitable effect upon prices of an issue of paper in this country, we look upon the proposal with considerable jealousy, if not alarm.

The opening of the first portion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway came off with great *eclat* on Tuesday, the 7th of February. Cards of invitation were issued in the name of the Company, and a very splendid entertainment, in the shape of a most *recherche dejeuner*, was prepared for those who were invited to honour the occasion with their presence. The guns from the Fort walls at Surat spoke out in their iron tones that Tuesday was a public holiday for the good folk of Surat, and a Royal salute of twenty-one guns proclaimed that Art had triumphed over Nature, and that Science had all but obliterated the forty miles of circuitous roadway that joined the two ancient cities of Surat and Broach, so famous as it was for deep ruts, rapid streams, soft black mud, dust and robbers—a description which may cause the reader to smile, but which many a weary traveller can vouch for as a true and faithful record of its dangers and discomforts.

The *Lahore Chronicle* has a curious letter from Cabul, which states that our old friends, the Russians have re-appeared in Bokhara and Affghanistan in the guise of silk merchants. The notion that they might possibly be real merchants, who are pushing their trade in Central Asia, and whom we are likely to find formidable rivals—and not insidious spies, whose business was to excite hostility against us which might aid the Emperor of Russia's dark design for overthrowing the British Empire in India—seems never to have entered the head of the writer of the letter.

The *Calcutta Englishman* gravely states that Sir Charles Trevelyan has written to the supreme Government to say the finances of India may now be restored to a healthy condition without any increase of taxation. If this be true, what remains but to send Mr. Wilson home again to a country in which there is none so hardy as to doubt the soundness and world-wide applicability of his economic principles, and where his efforts at financial reform are really needed and will be more highly valued than in India? Clearly, if Sir Charles Trevelyan is gifted with an enchanter's wand which enables him to fill empty treasuries and still keep their money in the lieges' pockets, he, by the grace of Sir Charles Wood, is the man for India; and welcome indeed will be the news that he has become our Governor-General. But if there be any truth in what the *Englishman* says, how gross must have been the popular delusions as to the approaching bankruptcy of our Empire. As M. Jourdain discovered one day to his amazement that he had been speaking prose all his life without knowing it, so a single lesson from the Madras professor of political economy will at once open our eyes, and prove to us that, quite unconsciously, we have all been rolling in riches. For our own part, we have always had a lingering conviction that mismanagement and misrepresentation combined had made people, against the evidence of their senses, believe India, which has boundless natural resources, to be a poor country; and we shall rejoice if the good news be true, that Sir Charles Trevelyan has found out where our wealth lay concealed.

The termination of the campaign in Nepaul is announced in the following General Order from Head Quarters, Camp Umballah, by the Commander-in-Chief:—"The Trans-Gogra Brigade, under Brigadier Holdich, C.B., and the Saugor Field Brigade, under Brigadier Wheeler, having respectively performed the duties allotted to them under the orders of Government, and having in consequence been broken up, the Commander-in-Chief desires to return his thanks to the brigadiers commanding, and to the Corps which have been engaged in the operations under their orders. 2. To the Trans-Gogra Brigade was confided the task of shutting up the Nepaul Passes, while the Goorka forces, under the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, captured or dispersed the last remnant of the rebels who fled into Nepaul in January of 1859. This duty has been most effectually done; and Brigadier Holdich has had the satisfaction of transferring to the civil authorities a very considerable number of the rebel chiefs, who were captured by, or surrendered to, the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor; the precautions taken by the Brigadier to prevent their escape, as they were pursued by the Goorkas, having been eminently successful. 3. The operations conducted in Bundlecund, and the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, have displayed a like energy and perseverance, and have also been followed by very successful results. 4. The large range of country over which Brigadier Wheeler was desired to operate has been traversed and re-traversed by the troops until it has been determined by the Governor-General's agent that the time for military action has passed, and that the final pacification of the turbulent districts comprised in it is the legitimate task of police. 5. The Commander-in-Chief has been actuated by the same wish in both sets of operations, viz., to save bloodshed, and to hasten the termination of the petty campaigns, by putting a large force in movement, and guarding all points at the same time. 6. The object of Government has been attained, and the brigadiers in command have done full justice to the means placed at their disposal, in the short period of six weeks which elapsed from the commencement of the operations till the return of the troops towards their quarters."

The Government has resolved to adopt the admirable suggestion of Colonel Glasse, and to establish tanneries and a school of artificers for the presidency of Bombay—the former probably at Poona, the latter, we believe, in Bombay. Captain Aytoun, of the Bombay Artillery, an officer of very high scientific attainments, has been selected as director of the school. An establishment of the kind already exists in Madras, and Captain Aytoun proceeds thither by the first steamer to study its organisation and system of management. This movement gives reason to hope that Bombay is going to shake off the stationary, if not reactive, attitude she has assumed since Lord Elphinstone became her ruler.—*Gazette*.

In a minute recently published by the Governor of Bombay, on oaths and affirmations, he considers that, "to recur to superstitious oaths would be a retrograde movement, and he would prefer a fair trial of the experiment of whether by more summary and severe punishment, the administration of justice cannot vindicate itself rather than the handing about of phials of Gangetic fluid in a British Court of Justice." Lord Elphinstone ascribes the frequency of perjury in our Courts to our complicated system of law, which is not suited to Asiatics, and to the liability of Judges, being foreigners, to be imposed on by false evidence. The minute concludes thus,—"We tell a man who knows that he is guilty to plead not guilty, and we teach him that by telling a lie he is likely to escape punishment."

In the matter of the fortifications of Bombay it has been decided, we believe, that batteries shall be erected on the Middle Ground, Caranjah Shoal, Butcher's Island, and the Oyster Rock. The home Government have been requested to send out fifty or sixty Armstrong guns, and these, with the 56 and 68-pounders in the arsenal, will give a warm reception to anyone who may invite it.—*Bombay Times*.

DEANERY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

TO THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

(Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

THE Bishop of Sydney has been pleased to publish in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of the 23rd instant, a detailed account of the mode in which he proceeded to nominate the Rev. W. M. Cowper as *Dean* of St. Andrew's Cathedral; and seems to apologise for bringing this question before the world at a time when the subject was actually under the consideration of a select committee of the Legislative Assembly, on the ground that the member who moved for such committee had retired from Parliamentary duties. But the slightest enquiry would have been followed by the information that the vacancy was filled up as soon as possible, and that the select committee were willing to entertain his communications on the subject, whatever they might be.

But since the Bishop has chosen to take the initiative in appealing in this manner to public opinion, I deem it my duty, in defence of my own rights, and in the cause of justice and of truth, to place the case in its true merits for your information. The Bishop's sole authority to make the appointment in question rests, as he acknowledges, on the power supposed to be conferred by the letters patent. Now I desire not to repeat, in the terms used lately by a respected gentleman, learned in the law, that "the letters patent are not worth the parchment on which they are written." But with the most profound veneration for her gracious Majesty, I affirm that those letters patent, without an Act of Parliament, confer no legal power or jurisdiction here. This point was fully enunciated to the satisfaction of the members of the Church of England in this diocese, on the publication of the late bishop's patent, by the law officers here, confirmed by the decision of Mr. Justice Pattison, and more fully set forth, in a recent case, by the Lord Chief Justice. But the patent itself has been stretched far beyond the royal intention, by the Bishop's interpretation of it, because the word DEAN does not occur throughout the entire document.

Again, granting the Bishop the full extent of his own assumption, the validity of the appointment in question rests, then, on the analogy which is presumed to exist between the circumstances of the old cathedrals of England and those of St. Andrew's in Sydney. Let us examine this principle.

First, the Church of England is established by law throughout the realm of England.

Secondly, the cathedrals are ecclesiastical institution founded since the Royal supremacy in England, was acknowledged by Act of Parliament, sec. 31 H. 8. c. q, and 1 Mar. 1 Eliz. and 6 An. c. 21.

Thirdly, they are richly endowed by temporalities; and for the management of the properties attached, corporations were created with "a GOVERNOR SECULAR" at their head styled a dean.

On the other hand, in this country,

First, the Church of England is not a national or State establishment.

Secondly, the Church of St. Andrew's was not instituted a cathedral by Act of Parliament.

Thirdly, it possesses no endowments for the exercise of the functions of a dean. It furnishes no parallel whatever to the circumstances of an England cathedral; and, in fact, it is a cathedral in nothing except its spiritual services, and all those services lie within the province of the incumbent.

Moreover, St. Andrew's Church was built according to the provisions of Sir R. Bourke's Act for the erection of churches and chapels. Its foundation was laid by Sir R. Bourke himself, on the 16th May, 1837, immediately after the passing of the above Act; and agreeably to the conditions thereof, the Government aid was granted towards its erection. It therefore follows, that on this principle also the appointment in question is invalid, and the title of Dean of St. Andrew's conferred upon the Rev. W. M. Cowper is a mere fiction.

In England there are but two modes of appointing deans, viz., to the old foundations by the sovereign's conge d'elire, and to the new, by the sovereign's letters patent according to law; but both emanate directly from the Crown. The Bishops' possess no such prerogative.

The Bishop also publishes his letter to the Hon. Charles Cowper, Esquire, Colonial Secretary, dated July 19th, 1858, announcing that he has appointed the Rev. W. M. Cowper, his brother, as Dean, and recommending that a salary of £300 per annum be paid to him, over and above the emoluments and advantages of his parish of St. Philip's as dean.

Now, it cannot surprise any one to learn that the Bishop should feel himself under an obligation to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, who managed with such consummate statesmanship to increase the revenues of his see by at least £300 per annum; but it must cause some shadows of grave thought to pass over one's mind to observe that the corresponding sum of £300 per annum, which is bestowed so gratuitously upon the Rev. W. M. Cowper, was granted by Mr. Cowper's Government without any legal sanction, and in violation of the principles of constitutional Government. The order of the Executive of the 12th January, 1853, to which the Bishop refers, is no part of the law of the land.

Moreover, it is a matter of public notoriety that the so-called Dean holds his nominal appointment as a plurality; that the office is a complete sinecure; that he never performed a single service in the Cathedral Church, and that the aforesaid stipend was granted to the Rev. W. M. Cowper personally; that it never can descend to a successor, and that there never can be a Dean and an incumbent both as Rectors of St. Andrew's church. Now, on this point I affirm that I am the incumbent, and that the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Cowper in question is, in the first place, a violation of high moral obligations attaching to us relatively as members and ministers of the Church of Christ. Secondly, that it is an aggression of an unwarrantable character on my rights as the incumbent; and, thirdly, that it is an illegal appointment, and that the illegality of the proceeding aggravates the injustice and the wrong through which it is attempted to be made. Had a stranger entered my house and abstracted the title deeds of my property, it were comparatively a pardonable aggression; but when a brother clergyman, by an indirect and circuitous process, assumes a hollow title for the purpose of undermining the incumbent in his own church, submission becomes a degradation, and silence a default of duty.

To me it is a painful, as it has been an unexpected, duty to be obliged to defend my rights against the person who, of all others, ought to have been the guardian of those rights. As the sole clergyman of St. Andrew's Cathedral Church, with a parish annexed containing 4670 members of the Church of England, I have enough to contend against without this cup of bitterness, mingled by the hands of one whose duty it was to have eased my burdens. But it is not now, for the first time, that I have experienced the result of the Bishop's strong personal dislike towards myself; a dislike which has manifested itself in various ways, simply because, in the conscientious discharge of my duties as the minister of St. Andrew's, and as a member of the Church at large to which we belong, I entertained, and in my place gave expression to, views and sentiments antagonistic to the Bishop's aspirations for a supremacy in the Church, which neither we nor our fathers ever recognised since the Reformation.

But we have a Divine Superintendent above, and in his good time He will give us to see that in this, as in all his permitted dispensations, "The wrath of man will praise Him, the remainder of wrath will He restrain."

As the subject is now before a select committee of the Legislative Assembly, I shall reserve the details of the case for the consideration of that honorable Board.

G. KING, M.A.

St. Andrew's Parsonage, April 25th.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

RESIGNATION.—MR. MONTEFIORE.

The PRESIDENT communicated to the House a note he had received from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor-General, informing him that Mr. Montefiore had resigned his seat in the Council.

MESSAGE.—OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Governor-General's aide-de-camp was introduced with a message from his Excellency.

The PRESIDENT read the message to the House, being a reply to the address agreed to by the House on the subject of the appointment of the clerk and other officers of the Council. The Governor-General expressed his regret that he could not fully agree with the Council, nor could the Executive Government divest itself of its constitutional powers of appointing these officers, but gave an assurance that no such appointment should in future be made without the President's being previously consulted.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the message be printed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded.

Ordered.

TOLLS' ACT.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he should move that the petition of Mr. B. C. Rodd, presented some days since to this House, be referred to the select committee on the Tolls' Act Amendment Bill.

EXCESSIVE BAIL.

Dr. DOUGLASS enquired whether the attention of the Government had been directed to a case in which a magistrate—at Warialda, he believed,—had called for excessive bail—£1000 and two sureties of £500 each?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said his attention had been called to the matter some days ago, and that he had at once placed himself in communication with the magistrate. He had received a reply, which he had at once referred to the Attorney-General, who, he believed, had advised in the matter.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was understood to say that the matter was not ripe for the interference of the Executive, and that it was in the hands of a respectable solicitor.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON gave notice that on Wednesday next he should ask the hon. the Colonial Secretary, why an order, made on the 14th December last, for printing a report from the Registrar-General had not yet been complied with by the Government printer.

DISPATCHES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table of the House despatches on the subject of Telegraphic Communication, and a communication from the Registrar-General of New Zealand.

Ordered to be printed.

INDEMNITY BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY rose to move the second reading of the Indemnity Bill.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired if it was the intention of the honorable member to press this bill upon the House before honorable members were placed in possession of the information sought for in a return ordered to be laid upon the table by the House last week?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said it was his intention merely to move the second reading of the bill; not to press it, however, further than the House was disposed to go with it. The return alluded to had not yet been prepared, but he held in his hand a paper containing some information on the subject, which he would lay on the table, in order that honorable members might have access to it. It was a statement of the sums placed at the credit of the various heads of departments which made up the sum mentioned in the bill. He regretted that, being unaware of the custom of the House he had not made any explanatory statement when he moved the first reading of this bill—in another place the first reading of a bill, coming from this branch of the Legislature, was taken as a matter of course, and he was not aware until informed by the hon. the President that it was usual to give such explanation. He had deemed that it would be out of place, and his reading of the Standing Orders had confirmed him in that view; and it was not from any wish to conceal anything from the House in reference to this measure, as he wished on the contrary that the House should be in possession of the fullest information on every point connected with it. As he had said the paper in his hand was a detailed statement of the sums which had been expended without authority, and which made in the aggregate, £84,721 12s. 1d., which this bill of indemnity was proposed to cover. As to the circumstances under which this unauthorised expenditure had been made, and the present indemnity sought to be obtained, he would state that when the present Government came into office they found that there was no authority whatever for the expenditure of moneys necessary for carrying on the public service. There was not even a vote of the Assembly—which had heretofore been considered sufficient. He was aware that it was a matter now in dispute whether such a vote was a sufficient authority to expend the public money; but however this might be, there was not even such a vote. The subject was immediately brought before the Executive Council, and the following was the minute on the subject.

His Excellency the Governor-General lays before the Council the following minute by the hon. the Colonial Treasurer, drawing attention to the absence of any provision for meeting the public liabilities during the present month, and recommending the adoption of certain measures to meet the difficulty. The hon. the Treasurer records his views thus:—When, in December, 1859, it was found impossible to pass within that month the Estimates for 1860, a resolution was agreed to by the Assembly to apply a sufficient amount to cover the public expenditure for the first month of the year; and when, by the end of that month no progress was made in voting the supplies for the year, a similar amount was applied by resolution to carry on the public service in February. On the 28th of February, as no likelihood appeared of securing in due time the legal appropriation of the whole of the sums specified in the Estimates for 1860, the late Treasurer gave notice that he would move in Committee of Supply for the appropriation of £78,000 for departments and services, and of £14,000 for public works in the present month, being sums equal to those taken for the same services in January and February. No opportunity was given him to submit this notice to the Assembly, and consequently no provision now exists for meeting the public liabilities. The Treasurer thinks that a suspension, until Parliament reassembles, of the payment of these liabilities, will cause much embarrassment to the public service, and therefore recommends that the authority of the Executive Council may be issued to deal with the amount named in Mr. Samuel's proposed notice in the same way as if a resolution for the appropriation thereof had been formally taken, viz.: a sum not exceeding £78,000 to defray the expenses of the various departments and services of the colony for the month of March, 1860, at the rate sanctioned for the past year, and a sum not exceeding £14,000 for the construction of roads and bridges during the same month. The Council desire to record their extreme regret that such a state of affairs should have arisen as renders unavoidable the adoption of a course so unconstitutional as that of expending the public revenues without the sanction of the Legislature being first had and obtained, but under the circumstances they see an alternative open to them, and, adopting the recommendation of the Honorable the Treasurer, they advise that the authority proposed by him for the expenditure of the amounts specified in his minute be issued accordingly, and that the Auditor-General be duly apprised thereof. The Council further advise that, immediately upon the re-assembling of Parliament, a bill be introduced to indemnify the Government in respect of such payments as may be made out of the public revenue, in pursuance of the authority now granted.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY would not attempt to defend, nor could any one defend the practice of anticipating the Appropriation Act and expending public moneys before legal authority was obtained. The circumstances of the Government had been such that no other course was open to them, and the circumstances were such as to have induced the other House of Legislature to pass this bill of indemnity, and he hoped that this House would pass the bill also. He trusted that the time had now arrived when the Government would be able to get an Appropriation Act in proper time, and giving the assurance that the Government would adopt every means to obtain the sanction of the Legislature before any expenditure took place in future, he hoped that this House would not refuse the indemnity to which the Government considered that it was entitled. He should be happy to give every information which honorable members might require in the progress of the bill, and he now moved that it be read a second time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded the motion.

Mr. JOHNSON rose to express his astonishment that a measure of such magnitude as this—one involving such weighty consequences should be laid before the House in the manner this had been; one would imagine from the speech they had heard that the only irregularity that had taken place was the expending of the public money in the month of March of this year. He had expected to hear some statement as to by what process of logic the hon. the Colonial Secretary had convinced himself of the propriety of coming to this House and asking them to perfect a measure which he (Mr. Johnson) conceived to be the greatest insult there could be possibly offered to it,—asking them in fact merely to indemnify the Government for expending moneys without a vote of the Assembly. He had thought that they should have been favoured with some explanation, some apology for ignoring this House altogether. It was well known that for a very long time the public moneys had been spent without any legal authority. They were, however, now only asked to indemnify for a recent expenditure. Very large sums had been illegally expended, they were only asked to indemnify for the expenditure of a very small portion of the money so spent. The practice of thus illegally spending the public moneys had, as he had said, been going on for a long time, and was still going on it appeared, notwithstanding the resolution adopted by this House—"That the practice which has prevailed of spending public moneys on the authority of votes of the Legislative Assembly only is illegal, and subversive of the rights and privileges of the House." No reason had been given them for the continuance of this practice, and he maintained that they ought to know why the law had been violated, what were the circumstances under which it was violated, and to what extent it had been violated. They had no reasons whatever given them for unauthorised expenditure. They were not told of anything beyond the expenditure for March—and the solitary reason given for the asking of a bill of indemnity was, that for the month of March, the Government had not obtained a vote of the Assembly. Now, such a reason as this might be very palatable to the Assembly, but, he certainly thought, would not be likely to induce the House to pass this measure. The returns which the House had ordered would be a distinct account of every sum of money which had been expended, which was not authorised by the Appropriation Act for 1859. The expenditure of every one of those sums was an irregularity—and required indemnification. Every one was a breach of the law—and he thought that the Council would be likely to regard them not only as breaches of the Constitutional Act, but as a direct invasion of the peculiar rights and privileges of this House. Precedents had been cited, where the Crown acting on great emergencies had expended the public moneys without regular and legal sanction—but in those cases the Imperial Government had seen it right to treat both Houses of Parliament with equal courtesy, and he had thought that after what had passed in this House, after the adoption of the resolution before referred to, this House would have been respected; but they were now told in effect that their remonstrances were useless, and that they would still be treated with contempt. If the House did not maintain its self-respect—if the House was to be the nonentity which some elsewhere would have it be—if they were to meet merely to record for register the edicts of the Assembly, then he for one would readily agreed to a measure to do away with the House altogether. He would never consent to this House being a mere sham, and if it was to be so, if as had been said elsewhere, it was to be a mere refuge for the destitute, then the sooner honorable members, who were not desirable for such an asylum, took their departure the better. The motion before them had been proposed almost as a matter of course; in a manner which almost said that it was intended to insult them; all they were told was, that the Assembly had not voted the money, and therefore they were asked for a bill of indemnity. He (Mr. Johnson) deeply regretted that his Excellency the Governor General had not exercised the power which was constitutionally his—that he had not, on the very first occasion, when he was asked to issue his warrant for this illegal expenditure—that he had not at once refused to do so—and thus shown the Ministry, the Legislature and the country, that if they were not prepared to perform their duty and provide for the public service, his Excellency, at all events, was not prepared to violate his by sanctioning by his act an illegal expenditure. The consequence of the practice which had been given up was most lamentable; the business of legislation was spread over the whole year, instead of being disposed of in a few months, and the consequence was that the country was deprived of the services of gentlemen best qualified to serve it, who would not, however, wholly neglect their own affairs, and so it would be with himself and his professional brethren, if such a state of things should continue. Either they must neglect their clients, themselves, and their families, or they must give up their seats here. The hon. and learned member concluded by moving that the further consideration of this measure be postponed until the return moved for on a previous evening be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON seconded.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said he had no objection whatever to the course proposed. He agreed with a great deal of what had fallen from the hon. and learned member—as to the evils arising from the practice which had heretofore prevailed. He had no wish, nor could the Government, that this House should be a sham, and he was prepared to say that, should the Government at any future time be compelled to anticipate a legal appropriation, the assent of this House should be asked. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, however, that the time had now arrived when there would not again arise a necessity for such a proceeding.

The further consideration of the Indemnity Bill was postponed accordingly.

BUSINESS.—NEW BILLS.

Mr. JOHNSON postponed his notice in reference to new business until this day.

CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Mr. JOHNSON, in pursuance of notice, moved the resumption of the consideration in committee of the bill for the enforcement of claims against Government, which lapsed for want of a quorum last week.

Mr. WANT seconded the motion.

Mr. ISAACS supported the motion, condemning the practice of pressing to a division, when there was evidently not a House, for the purpose of getting rid of an obnoxious measure.

The House then went into committee for the consideration, in detail, of the Enforcement of Claims against the Crown Bill; resuming the discussion at the stage where it lapsed—the division on the first clause.

The first clause was accordingly put to the committee, and was passed by a majority of fifteen to five.

The second, third, fourth, and fifth clauses were also put and were passed without remark.

The sixth clause—empowering the Governor to pay damages and costs and to perform decrees—was moved "pro forma," by Mr. JOHNSON, who, however, stated that as a principle was involved in this clause he thought it would be preferable to have it struck out. It was one, he thought, which could not be passed by the Council. He was one of those who always strenuously upheld the privileges of the House wherever he found them to exist, but believed that they were inhibited from passing any such clause as this. Under these circumstances he moved that the clause be postponed.

Mr. ISAACS was also in favour of its postponement.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was of the same opinion, and objected also to the principle of the clause which provided for payments to be made in a manner which would not be in accordance with the provisions of the Constitutional Act.

The PRESIDENT considered that the terms of the clause were contrary to those of the 56th clause of the Constitutional Act.

Mr. JOHNSON said it was laid down in May that it was sometimes convenient to have money bills initiated in the House of Lords, in all of which cases the clauses deemed to interfere with the privileges of the other House were always struck at the third reading. He did not see much force in the second objection which had been made.

Mr. WANT referred to page 511 of May, and stated that he was by no means clear that they were not in a position to pass the Act with this clause. Without it, the Act would be wholly useless and inoperative.

The clause was postponed.

The remaining four clauses of the bill, with the two schedules, were then put and passed without observation.

The CHAIRMAN left the chair, reported progress to the House, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow (this day).

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S BILL.

On the motion of Dr. DOUGLASS, and in accordance with the orders of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Railway Bill.

Mr. LOCKER (on this occasion) took the chair.

Clauses from 1 to 18 were passed without debate.

On clause 19 being moved,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL took exception to the restraint which this clause imposed upon the owner of mines adjacent (within forty yards) of the railway. He considered this an unprecedented piece of legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL also considered it an interference with private rights that the proprietors, occupiers, or lessees of land in the neighbourhood of this railway should be precluded from working the mines within the lands they possessed without the sanction of the promoters of this railway. The bill compelled the owner to sell his land. He therefore objected to this clause; though he should have no objection to the owners of adjacent lands, if they by working mines in the vicinity, damaged the railway, being compelled to repair the injury, and also to pay a penalty.

Dr. DOUGLASS explained that when the railway was constructed and opened, if the owner of the land within forty yards of it found that he had a mine there that might be worked with safety to the public, as regarded this railway, such owner might proceed with his mining, if he gave thirty days' notice, within which time it could be ascertained by an inspector whether it was likely to endanger the railway. If it was then found to be without peril to the railway, the mine might be worked "ad infinitum." But even if it was shown after inspection that the working of such a mine (adjacent to the railway) would be dangerous to the line, the owner, lessee, or occupier no doubt would be precluded from working it; and in that case he would under the clause be entitled to compensation, the amount of which would be settled as in other cases of disputed compensation.

Mr. WANT supported the clause, which he held to be based upon general principles of equity between the parties who might be interested. He moved an amendment for the omission of the words, "it appears to the promoters that the"—an alteration not affecting the main purport of the clause, though slightly modifying the privileges proposed to be given to the promoters with regard to the working of neighbouring lands.

Mr. RUSSELL contended that the powers of inspection by the Government were not necessary, as there was a Government inspector of mines. He moved the postponement of the clause.

Sir W. BURTON considered the objections of Mr. Russell were well founded, and drew attention to the difference between the phraseology of this and bills of a similar kind as to designation of the land to be taken up by the railway as "ground and soil." If the minerals beneath the line were to remain as the property of owners of lands through which the line passed, he should have thought the term surface would have been sufficient.

Mr. WANT explained, that the railway company were to purchase the freehold, surface and soil, and that if surface only were intended, they would have to specify as to the depth; so that the freehold would be taken to mean the land beneath the railway. (Sir W. BURTON: Then they must pay for it.) Yes, they would have to pay for it, as he took it. The bill meant a freehold; not only the surface, but the minerals beneath. He therefore saw no reason for the postponement of the clause.

Mr. RUSSELL said this might be destructive of the right of owners of access from one part of their land or mines to other parts.

Mr. WANT: But if so, the company were made liable for compensation to the owners.

Mr. COWPER said the question was, whether the bill prevented the promoters of the railway from taking the minerals from beneath the line. He had been taken rather by surprise by the bill, for he recollected that he had an interest in it as trustee of one of the adjacent mines. But he did not view the measure with the alarm that had been shewn by the hon. member, Mr. Russell, as he believed the provisions in the clause were merely intended for the public safety. He apprehended that they were not oppressive, or likely, without reasonable compensation, to interfere with the rights of private parties. It might be a question whether there should not be some clause of this kind; the mode of obtaining compensation, however, appeared fair and reasonable.

Mr. RUSSELL then moved that the consideration of this clause be postponed until after the consideration of clause 43.

This motion was put, and agreed to.

Clause 20, and the next five following clauses were then postponed.

On clause 27—the compensation clause—being moved, a conversational discussion took place, in which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Dr. DOUGLASS, Mr. WANT, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. MITCHELL took part. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the phraseology of the clause, and took exception to certain ambiguities therein contained, and elsewhere appearing in the bill. Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. RUSSELL concurred in that opinion, and Mr. WANT, and Dr. DOUGLASS supported the clause. Ultimately, on the motion of Dr. DOUGLASS, the House resumed, and the bill was reported with amendments.

NEW TRIALS BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the New Trials Bill was read a third time and passed. The bill was ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message, inviting the concurrence of that House.

PARRAMATTA WATER PROTECTION BILL.

Mr. WANT moved the adoption of the report on the Parramatta Water Protection Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL drew the attention of the House to the fact that, by the alteration of the terms of this Act, it was not now merely confined to the limits of Parramatta, but was extended to the entire length of the creeks named in the Act. He thought that such an extension was more than was originally intended.

Mr. WANT said that, to confine the operation of the Act strictly to the town of Parramatta, would be to make the whole bill useless.

The PRESIDENT expressed himself opposed to the proposed extension of the bill.

Dr. DOUGLASS moved that the Chairman do leave the chair, report progress, and obtain leave to sit again this day week.

The House resumed accordingly.

SUPREME COURT—VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the second reading of this bill, which was agreed to, and the bill read a second time, and ordered for committal to-morrow (this day).

BARRISTERS' ADMISSION BILL.

The Barristers' Admission Amendment Bill was postponed until to-morrow (this day).

COMMISSIONER AT NEWCASTLE APPOINTMENT BILL.

This bill was also postponed until to-morrow.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, to four o'clock, this day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

SNOWY RIVER—CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

Mr. SAMUEL asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"1. Whether the Government have received any communication from the Government of Victoria of their intention to establish a gold escort from the Snowy River Diggings to Melbourne? 2. Is it the intention of the Government to take any steps for the collection of the revenue of this colony on dutiable goods crossing the borders into the colonies of Victoria and Queensland?"

Mr. WEEKES replied that no communication had been received from the Government of Victoria announcing their intention to establish such an escort. The Government had strong reasons for apprehending that considerable quantities of dutiable goods find their way across the Murray from Victoria for consumption in this colony, and that they were now endeavouring to ascertain the most suitable localities for Custom House stations on that river, which it was their intention to establish as soon as possible. It was their intention also to carry out the views of the late Government, by establishing a Custom House station at Grafton.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. WINDEYER, as chairman, brought up the report and evidence taken before the select committee on the Sydney Grammar School.

Ordered to be printed.

COLLISION—EMEU AND WILLIAMS.

Mr. WEEKES laid upon the table of the House the report and evidence of the late collision between the Williams and the Emeu, and moved that they be printed.

Mr. PARKES said perhaps the hon. member would state what decision had been arrived at by this Board?

Mr. WEEKES replied that the decision at which the Board had arrived entirely exonerated the pilot and officers on board the Emeu, and thrown the whole of the blame on the captain and officers of the Williams.

The report and evidence were then ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from four extra-messengers of the Assembly, stating that their pay (six shillings per day) was insufficient, and praying the Government to take their case into consideration.

Mr. HODGSON presented a petition from James Boyd, which was however considered informal in consequence of an erasure, and withdrawn.

PAPERS.

Mr. WEEKES laid upon the table of the House a paper in reference to a Numerical System of Land Registration, and also a despatch from the Secretary of State, announcing the completion of the line between Singapore and Batavia.

EXPORT OF GUNPOWDER.

On the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Gunpowder Exportation Restriction Bill, Mr. WEEKES moved the second reading of the bill,

The motion was put and carried, and the bill was read a second time.

The House went into committee on the bill, when the three first clauses were agreed to without amendment. The fourth and last clause was amended in such a way as to extend the duration of the Act to two years.

The House resumed, the bill was reported, and the report adopted.

GOVERNMENT DAYS.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. ROTTON moved, pursuant to notice, "That it be a sessional order of this House, that during the remainder of the present session, Government business shall have precedence of all other business on Tuesdays, in addition to the days now set apart for that purpose. It was unnecessary for him to delay the House by saying much in support of the motion, as it was one that spoke for itself. The House was now doing what they ought to have done before the year commenced. It was admitted by every one that the Government were acting illegally at the present moment, in spending money without previous parliamentary sanction being obtained. There were, however, excuses to be made for this Government, as the course of events had necessitated them to do what they were now doing; yet though this was the case the House ought to relieve them of the difficulty as soon as possible, and the best way to do so would be by hastening on the vote in supply as would be done if another business day were given to the Government. The House had already been informed by the Government that it was not their intention to introduce any measure this session, but that when the estimates were passed, the House would be at once prorogued, and the sooner another session would be commenced, the sooner they would have before them those important bills, such as the Land and State-aid Bills, that the country so much required. In conclusion, he asserted that he made this motion entirely on his own behalf, and that it had not in any way originated with the Government.

Mr. WALKER considered the present motion came with a peculiarly bad grace from the hon. member, who was very pertinacious in his opposition to the proceedings of the late Government when endeavouring to pass the Estimates. Whose fault was it that the Estimates were not passed before this? He contended that we ought not now to step out of our way to give another day to the Government when it was borne in mind the extraordinary opposition they had brought to bear against the Estimates being passed earlier in the session. The hon. member seemed to have had some communication with the Government on the matter.

Mr. GARRETT would vote against the motion, but thought it would tend to the promotion of public business if the memory of previous Ministers was obliterated. The allusion to what had taken place at an earlier period of the session would have come with a better grace from an older member. He thought it was not just to those members who had private business that their bills should be interfered with to give an extra day to the Government, especially when we considered that the railway business was not likely to terminate very speedily.

Mr. LUCAS would also oppose the motion, considering that it ought to have come from the Government. But he did not believe the Government required a second day, as they had told the House they did not intend to bring down any important measure this session. It appeared likely that the Estimates would be finished much sooner than the private business.

Mr. SAMUEL thought it extraordinary that the Government should have said nothing about what they intended to do with this motion. But perhaps it was not extraordinary, as it was not unusual to see the Government speaking one way and voting the other. If we assented to this motion we should be placing ourselves entirely at the mercy of the Government, who would have three days out of the week for the Government business, while only one day would be reserved for those who had private bills to bring forward. It was quite possible that on that day we might not have a quorum, and if it was desirable to bring forward a motion of censure on the Government, it would be out of the power of any hon. member to bring it forward. He would therefore vote against the motion.

Mr. WEEKES considered the matter to rest entirely with the House. The Government would never have thought of asking for another day for Government business, but if the House saw fit to grant it they would willingly avail themselves of the opportunity for passing the Estimates. He thought private members had a right to Tuesdays and Fridays.

Dr. LANG thought the hon. member (Mr. Rotton) seemed to have lost sight of the fact that the Government were getting a great part of our own days, as the railway investigation could scarcely be called private, the Government being more concerned in it than private members.

Mr. GRAY urged the necessity of getting through the Estimates as quickly as possible, as the Government were not about to bring down any important measure. Considering that the Government business was the main business of the session, he felt inclined to support the motion.

Mr. HOSKINS remarked that the hon. member (Mr. Gray) was now very anxious to get the Estimates passed, but when in opposition to the late Ministry had refused to let them go on with them. How long had he discovered that there was nothing more to be done this session than to pass the Estimates? He had changed his opinions consistently since he emigrated to the other side of the House. He (Mr. Hoskins) could not see why the interests of private members should be sacrificed to the Government.

Mr. ROTTON, in reply, stated, that had the hon. member (Mr. Walker) been in the House four or five months ago, he would have known that his charges respecting his (Mr. Rotton's) opposition to the late Government were without foundation, as when the discussions referred to took place he (Mr. Rotton) was unavoidably absent from Sydney. The circumstances of the two Governments were different; the House was not disposed to let the late Ministry go on with the business of the country until they knew what their measures were, the Ministerial policy not having been in any shape submitted to them. The present Government had, however, stated from the first that they did not intend to do anything else this session besides passing the Estimates. The House could easily spare another day to the Government, as most of the private bills were now ready for a third reading; the others were not of pressing importance. He denied that the railway enquiry was a Government affair, as the Government were from the first averse to the enquiry; but if the enquiry were to continue as it had commenced, there was no knowing when the Ministry would dissolve the House.

The question was then put and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Gray
Asher
Terry

Mr. Close
Kemp

Mr. Rotton
Clements
Tellers.

Noes, 22.

Mr. Weekes
Russell
Jenkins
Walker
Wilson
Black
Hart
Lucas

Mr. M'Arthur
Parkes
Windeyer
Laidlaw
Flett
Piddington
Forster
Samuel

Mr. Arnold
Dr. Lang
Mr. Hoskins
Cummings
Hodgson
Garrett
Tellers.

SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into a committee of supply.

The following items were put, and passed without opposition:—

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

	£	s.	d.
For the support of schools, and incidental expenses of the Board, including the allowances to the teachers	£30,000	0	0

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

	£	s.	d.
For the support of schools, and incidental expenses of the Board, including the allowances to the teachers	£20,000	0	0

The next estimate was £3578 for the Protestant Orphan School:

Salaries:

	£	s.	d.
Matron......	£184	0	0
Master	93	0	0
Surgeon	75	0	0
Schoolmaster	120	0	0
Assistant teachers, £70, £60, £30	150	0	0
Attendants—one at £60, one at £50, one at £44, three at £35 each, three at £30 each, four at £25 each, one at £24, and one at £20	403	0	0
School books	80	0	0
Provisions	2000	0	0
Fuel and light	140	0	0
Forage	55	0	0
Medicines	50	0	0
Incidental expenses	150	0	0

The school contained 109 boys and 79 girls. The officers residing on the establishment are each allowed a ration of provisions. The master and schoolmaster are allowed, in addition, a half ration for each of their children. And the surgeon was surgeon also to the Roman Catholic Orphan School, and to the gaol, Parramatta; salary £149 per annum.

After some remarks from Mr. LUCAS and Mr. JENKINS in reference to the increased cost per head of the children in the Protestant school,

Mr. WEEKES thought the difference in cost had been rather over-estimated. The totals approximated much nearer than in former years. The matron at the Roman Catholic school had formerly a lower salary than the matron of the Protestant school, but now they were equalised—and so throughout the estimate.

The estimate was put and passed without division, as was also the sum of £3404 for the Roman Catholic school containing 102 boys and 93 girls—

Salaries:

	£	s.	d.
Matron	164	0	0
Surgeon	71	0	0
Schoolmaster	130	0	0
Clerk to the committee	50	0	0
Assistant teacher	90	0	0
Girls' teachers, £70 and £60	130	0	0
Infant teacher	50	0	0
Attendants—one at £50, one at £44, five at £35, three at £30 each, and one at £30	319	0	0
Contingencies.			
School books	40	0	0
Provisions	2000	0	0
Fuel and light	150	0	0
Medicines	50	0	0
Incidental expenses	150	0	0

Officers residing in the establishment are each allowed a ration of provisions.

Mr. WEEKES then moved that the sum of £2218 be voted to defray the salaries and contingencies of the Central Police Office.

Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Police magistrate	£630	0	0
Clerk of Petty Sessions	430	0	0
Clerk ...	350	0	0
Ditto ...	300	0	0
Ditto ...	230	0	0
Ditto ...	230	0	0
3 Clerks, at £200 ...	600	0	0
Interpreter's fees...	25	0	0
Office keeper	25	0	0
Contingencies.			
Interpreter's fees...	25	0	0
Incidental expenses	28	0	0

The hon. gentleman said, that the first item was placed upon the Estimates by the late Government, and that he had no desire to press it if the committee objected to it.

Mr. JENKINS desired to know whether it was the intention of the Government to bring in a measure this or next session, to provide for a general system of police magistrates throughout the country?

Mr. WEEKES: The Government certainly did not intend to bring in a general measure, although they thought it would be a denial of justice to refuse police magistrates to many districts in the interior.

Mr. TERRY moved that the first item (£600) be expunged.

Mr. LUCAS did not care which of the two first items he voted against, but he thought both officers were unnecessary.

The item was also opposed by Captain RUSSELL.

Mr. WALKER supported the estimate. The manner in which the business was conducted in the Central Police Office would not bear comparison with the manner in which it was conducted in any country bench in the colony.

Mr. KEMP would vote against the salary. No doubt there was occasionally some confusion at the Central Police Court, but it arose in a great measure from two causes—too many attorneys and too many magistrates. Unless gentlemen on the roster got up very early in the morning, and made an effort to be at the Court-house before the time appointed, he would find two or three gentlemen on the bench and the business commenced. Others seeing the bench occupied, and knowing that two magistrates were sufficient, did not care to waste their time by remaining on the back seat. He thought some arrangement by which those who did not attend when their name was on the roster would be omitted on a new commission being issued, would have the effect desired. He did not think the police magistrates likely to be appointed would be much superior to the general run of those gentlemen who now attended the bench.

Mr. M'ARTHUR thought there was greater necessity for a police magistrate in Sydney than could exist in reference to more thickly populated districts of the colony, and that hon. members would do well in this instance to follow the example of the mother country. He believed many of the unpaid magistrates of this colony with the best intentions—frequently gave very strange decisions, and thought that much public time was wasted by the inefficient manner in which the business of the Police Office was conducted.

Mr. SAMUEL regretted the course that the hon. Treasurer intended to take, as the House twice affirmed the necessity of this appointment; and the hon. Treasurer having declared that he would accept the decision of the House as final, his present conduct was not such as they had a right to expect. He pointed out irregularities that existed in the practice of the Sydney Police Court, and alluded to the complaints that were made by magistrates of the bench being monopolised by others, some of whom were the most incompetent men in the country to deal with the cases brought before them. The Metropolitan Court should be a guide to the other courts of the country, instead of which it had made itself an example to shun, instead of to follow.

Mr. ASHER did not think this appointment was needed, as from his knowledge of the gentlemen who sat on the Sydney bench he considered that, in common sense and judgment, they would bear favourable comparison with the police magistrates that had occupied the Sydney Bench. He was of opinion that the expenditure was altogether unnecessary.

Mr. PARKES said it seemed to him that the arguments against the appointment would not bear examination. It was not because there was a large amount of people in this city that therefore there should be a larger number of persons fit to sit on the Bench, and conduct the business of the Police Court; but it was this, that the large population caused so great an amount of police business as to render necessary the appointment of a person who should make himself properly acquainted with police law, to sit regularly and watch over the proper administration of the law. By far the largest amount of police business of the colony also passed through the Sydney Police Court, forming a conclusive argument in favour of the appointment. The number of cases dealt with averaged, as the Inspector-General had shewn over 8000 per annum, and these were mostly cases of importance. He had run through the list and had found that among them were 29 cases of forgery, 26 of cattle-stealing, 432 of stealing in a dwelling-house, 574 of stealing from stores, 30 of assault and robbery, 36 of burglary, and 167 of violent assault; and with such a large number of cases as this to be dealt with annually it was not safe to leave the Police Court without some person to preside there who had studied the law that affected the cases with which he had to deal. He agreed that perhaps there were too many magistrates in Sydney, but for that reason it was the more necessary to have a paid magistrate, who, understanding the law, would curb any irregularities that might arise amongst those who could not be expected to have the same knowledge as himself. He considered it an appointment intimately connected with the satisfactory administration of justice; and if they were to take the views of the people of the city, he was sure that seven out of ten would be found to be in favour of the appointment.

Mr. HOSKINS agreed with the hon member for Orange, and was in favour of a paid police magistrate. But when he called attention yesterday to the case that was decided by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, he thought it would have met with some opinion from the Government and hon. members of the House. He did not think what he had stated was too strong, and believed that Mr. Holroyd had neglected his duty in the sentence he passed, and that the remarks he made on that occasion were most unjustifiable, and would not pass unnoticed in any British community. He also alluded to the case of indecent assault on a young girl, where a magistrate went out of his way to take part in the proceedings, and after influencing his brother magistrates to discharge the case, came down into the Court and fraternised with the delinquent. He thought these cases illustrated the necessity of their appointing a paid police magistrate. He maintained that the magistrates appointed by the Cowper Ministry, although they had been censured, had the confidence of the community, and that it was the magistrates who were appointed in former times, and whose qualification in most cases was their having so many cattle or sheep, who committed themselves, and brought the unpaid magistrates to discredit. He should support the motion for a paid police magistrate.

Mr. GREY had listened attentively to the arguments in support of the motion, but the conclusion that he had come to was that there was no argument in favour of it. He objected strongly to the decision of Judge Holroyd, and considered it could not be too severely condemned. But was he not in the same position as a paid magistrate, therefore this argument was against the motion. He admitted that in the country districts police magistrates were necessary because there were so many cases between masters and servants to decide, but that was not the case in Sydney. He thought the unpaid magistrates, having transacted such a large amount of business, showed that the appointment of this functionary was unnecessary; he should, therefore, vote against the motion.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL thought it came with very bad grace for the country members to tell them that £600 a-year should not be paid for a police magistrate for Sydney. He considered the complaint they were suffering from was not a want of magistrates, but an over-supply of them, such as they were; and he believed that many magistrates who were fitted to discharge their duties had not the time, or were now unwilling to go on the Bench. If there was a necessity for this officer being appointed he did not see how hon. members could grudge voting this sum. He never had but one case since he had been in the colony before the Police Court, and that was where an unpaid magistrate had stolen his goods. He found in that case that the paid magistrate was overborn by two friends of the magistrate who came and took part in the proceedings. Therefore, as far as his experience went, he had but little sympathy with the justice to be got from any police magistrate. But he did say that, in a city like Sydney, considering the political and other influences that might be used, it was very necessary that a paid police magistrate should be there and do his duties apart from any of these influences. He intended to support the motion.

Mr. GORDON did not care much how this vote was decided. He should vote against the item, but if it were carried he should not regret it, because it would relieve the unpaid magistrates of a great deal of the duties they had now to perform. He thought the statement of the honorable member who had just sat down was an argument against the motion, because in his case the police magistrate, it appeared, wanted to do right, but the unpaid magistrates would not allow him. Now if they had this influence he asked, what was the use of their appointing a paid police magistrate. It was said that there was no proof that the business was conducted as well by the unpaid magistrates. He wanted to know what proof there was to show it was not so well conducted. He could say, as a fact, that no wrong decision had been confirmed by the Supreme Court within the last two years against an unpaid magistrate, and he knew that applications had been made to set decisions aside. Then if that was the case why should they go to the expense of £600 a-year for a police magistrate. He believed the letters written in the papers with reference to the unpaid magistrates, were written by the applicants for that place, and they did not call in question the decisions of the magistrates but stated they were against the law. He did not think there was sufficient reason for appointing a police magistrate for Sydney, therefore he should vote against the motion.

Mr. WINDEYER remarked that there was a larger staff of clerks at the Central Police Court than in any police office in the country; but there was no one who had control over them. The consequences of clerks of Petty Sessions exercising judicial functions was that solicitors went to these clerks to obtain forms, and, while doing so, took their opinions on the case; the clerks gave their opinion, and it would be most improper for them to act judicially afterwards. Great public inconvenience was felt through the want of some one to exercise the proper authority over the clerks. On that ground he would support the appointment of a police magistrate. The work of the clerks was often very negligently done, and cases were continually broken down because of the proper forms not being complied with. There ought to be some one whose legal attainments and abilities would inspire the respect of the suitors. Prohibitions were constantly being issued against the decisions of unpaid magistrates. These prohibitions were made in Chambers, and therefore did not come before the public. The reason why the decision of the police magistrates were oftener reversed than those of unpaid magistrates was, that there was a larger number of cases which the police magistrate could take by himself. The public ought to be protected against the abuses that were now taking place. He would vote for the item.

Dr. LANG considered this was one of the subjects on which a great deal might be said on both sides; although he would not bind himself to vote against a police magistrate upon any future occasion, he thought we were bound to try the experiment a little further. The hon. member for Liverpool Plains had shown satisfactorily that there were enough gentlemen in the commission of the peace in Sydney very well qualified to discharge all the business of the Central Police Court. There did not appear to be any argument for our interfering with the existing system at present.

Mr. SAMUEL, in reference to a case referred to by the hon. member (Mr. Parkes), stated that it was quite true that the late Government remitted the penalty; but, although they promised to return the £10, they found they could not do so, only having £3 16s. 9d. in the Treasury; two guineas having been charged for professional costs, 4s. 6d. for court costs, and half the remainder had since been handed over to the informant. The magistrates in the case were Messrs. Raper and Kettle.

Mr. WEEKES said it was true that the late Attorney-General had given it as his opinion that the fine was illegal, but that gentleman had overlooked the fact that the magistrate had acted, not under the Common Assaults Act, but under the Aggravated Assaults Act, which authorised the magistrates to levy that fine. The appropriation was also legal, as the law provided that the half of the fine less the cost should be handed over to the informer. The woman had received that moiety. Consequently it was impossible to carry out the order to return the money. As to the alleged insignificance of the assault, the woman merely pushed the man with her hand, upon which he knocked her down with his clenched fist. The unpaid magistrate acted according to law.

Mr. LUCAS said that a more diabolical case never came before the Police Court, and had he been on the bench he would have fined the man £20. The case was that the woman went to release a watch, which she had pawned to bury her father, when the man spoke of her father as a perjured villain, upon which she pushed him, and he in return inflicted a blow, which completely broke her nose. If a police magistrate was appointed, he ought to be one of high legal standing, and not a needy barrister or solicitor out at elbows or toes; it ought to be some one in whom the public could have confidence. He did not believe they would get a professional man for £600. He thought an alteration should be made as to the attendance of magistrates, who ought to be struck off the list if they would not do their duty. But with all this he considered there had been a great change for the better since 1858 in the Police Office. As a body the magistrates had the confidence of the citizens, and he believed they deserved it. He would ask if they were to have the same sort of paid magistrates as that police magistrate of Carcoar, who met a bullock-driver on the road, and fined him £3 for being drunk some time previously. Then there was Mr. Palmer, who had sent a man to prison for two years under the Vagrant Act, for being near a warehouse with intent to commit a felony, though the same man was taken into custody whilst washing sheep. But it was said that the man was a vagrant because some time previous he had been brought before Mr. Palmer for having cards in his possession. When the city had two police magistrates the business was not done; but now there was none, the business was properly transacted.

Mr. WALKER said that, under the Vagrant Act, a single magistrate could imprison a man for two years, and therefore competent men ought to be appointed to office. The business of the magistracy was not well conducted, but it was not from a lack of magistrates, for he thought there were too many.

Mr. FORSTER thought they would not do their duty if they tolerated any longer the present state of the police business in the city. The experiment, it seemed to him, had been a failure, and he agreed with the principle laid down by the hon. member (Mr. Parkes) that, where they had great and important business to transact, they should pay a person to do it. It was done in London, for the magistrates were paid there. He believed that on some occasions a mob of magistrates went to the Police Office, and on other days, when needed, they were absent. He did not think the assault in the case of Dolobery was an aggravated assault, and if the magistrates who inflicted an illegal fine on the man had omitted to state in the depositions the nature of the aggravated assault, they had made out a strong case against themselves. (Hear, hear.) He thought the Government would have shewn greater discretion if they had not refused to obey the orders of the House.

The committee then divided with the following result.

Noes, 17.

Mr. Forster
Samuel
Faucett
Hay
Black
Irving

Mr. M'Arthur
Laidlaw
Hodgson
A. Campbell
Parkes
Walker

Mr. Clements
Hoskins
Close
Jenkins
Windeyer
Tellers.

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Weekes
Arnold
Lucas
Asher
Garrett

Mr. Wilson
Kemp
Cummings
Russell
Dr. Lang

Mr. Rotton
Grey
Gordon
Terry
Tellers.

The sum of £600 for a police magistrate was then put and passed without division.

The question was then put that £2818 be voted for salaries and contingencies in connection with the Central Police Office.

Mr. TERRY moved that the Estimate be reduced by the sum of £430, being the salary of the clerk of Petty Sessions.

Mr. WEEKES explained that much inconvenience would result to the public from the adoption of such a motion, and

Mr. TERRY withdrew his amendment.

The Estimate was then put and passed.

Mr. WEEKES moved the following Estimate—£1210—for the Water Police Department:—

Salaries:

	£	s.	d.
Police Magistrate and Shipping Master	£630	0	0
Clerk of Petty Sessions	275	0	0
Clerk	225	0	0
Interpreter's fees...	25	0	0
Office keeper	25	0	0
Contingencies:			
Interpreter's fees	25	0	0
Incidental expenses	60	0	0

Mr. HOSKINS, before the item was passed, wished to allude to a circumstance which he considered disgraceful to the Government of the colony. He meant the parading of sailors through the streets of the city. Why was not the prison van used for the felons and vagrants sent from the Central Police Office, employed also to convey sailors who had transgressed in a milder form? He thought, too, it would be well if the Government followed the example of Victoria, and did not bring sailors in contact with the felons in our gaols. There was, he believed, a hulk, formerly used as a powder magazine, which might be used as a place of confinement.

Mr. WEEKES said the prison van was at the disposal of both police offices, but it sometimes happened that it could not be used. Where, however, it was possible to use it it was employed. When sailors were taken from Darlinghurst to their ships it was frequently at the last moment before the ship sailed, and the prison van could not be always ready at a moment's notice.

The following estimates were then put and passed without opposition—

INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND METROPOLITAN POLICE.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Inspector-General:			
Inspector-General and Metropolitan Superintendent	800	0	0
Clerk	375	0	0
Ditto (accountant)	300	0	0
Ditto	300	0	0
Ditto	250	0	0
Ditto	175	0	0
Ditto	150	0	0
Office keeper	25	0	0
Metropolitan Police:			
Chief Inspector, at 10s 8d per diem	195	0	0
4 Inspectors in charge, at 9s 7d ditto......	702	0	0
6 ditto (divisional), at 9s	988	0	0
18 sergeants, at 8s 3d	2,718	0	0
126 constables, at 6s	13,835	0	0
2 female searchers, at £10 per annum	20	0	0
Contingencies:—			
Allowance to Inspectors of Weights and Measures	150	0	0
Ditto to Chinese Interpreter...	150	0	0
Ditto to Medical Attendant	150	0	0
Ditto in lieu of forage to Superintendent	112	0	0
Ditto for two horses for the District Constabulary..	40	0	0
Provisions	300	0	0
Rent of office	250	0	0
Removing and destroying carcases of animals on the highway	60	0	0
Rewards to firemen for prompt attendance with their engines at fires	20	0	0
Incidental expenses	300	0	0
Total	£22,336	0	0

WATER POLICE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries:			
Sub-Inspectors, at 9s. per diem	329	0	0
Coxswains, at 6s. 6d.	357	0	0
Constables, at 6s.	1318	0	0
Ditto for special duty on shore, at 6s. per diem...	330	0	0
Contingencies:			
In lieu of clothing 20 men, at 3d.	92	0	0
Provisions	25	0	0
Total......	£2451	0	0

HORSE PATROL.

	£	s.	d.
Inspector, at 9s. 7d. per diem	175	0	0
Serjeant, at 8s. 3d.	151	0	0
Corporals, at 6s. 6d.	238	0	0
Mounted constables, at 6s. per diem	1538	0	0
CONTINGENCIES.			
Forage for eighteen horses......	1000	0	0
Remount horses	120	0	0
Horse Shoeing	100	0	0
Veterinary attendance	30	0	0
Repairs of arms and saddlery	45	0	0
Incidental expenses	50	0	0
Total	£3,447	0	0

Mr. WEEKES then moved that the sum of £18,905 be voted for Police and Judicial salaries in the country districts:—

		Salary of Police Magistrate.	Salary of Police Magistrate acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Salary of Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Albury		£375	...	£175
	Merangle (gold-field) ...	...		175
Armidale ...		375	...	175
	Uralla (gold-field)	...	...	175
Bathurst ...		375	...	225
	Sofala (gold-field)	...	...	175
	Lang's Crossing Place...	†375	...	175
	Wentworth......	375	...	...
Berrima ...		...	...	175
Braidwood...		...	...	136
Bombala......		...	...	175
Broulee	Moruya	...	£325	...
Camden & Narrelan	Camden ... Picton ...	...	..	225
Campbelltown ...		...	...	175
Carcoar ...		...	325	...
Casilis ...		...	...	175
Cooma ...		...	325	...
Deniliquin ...		‡530	...	175
Dubbo ...		...	...	175
	Coonabarabran ...	...	...	175
Dungog ...		...	...	175
Eden ...		...	325	...
Gosford ...		...	...	175
Goulburn ...		375	...	200
Grafton ...		...	...	175
Gundagai ...		375	...	175
Hartley ...		...	325	...
Kiama ..		...	...	175
Maitland ...		550	...	200
Macleay	Belgrave	...	...	175
Manning River	Wingham ...	...	...	175
Moama		...	...	175
Molong		...	...	...
	Condoblin ...	...	...	330
Mudgee		...	...	...
	Avisford (gold field) .	...	...	175
Murrurundi ...		...	...	175
Muswellbrook		...	...	150
Newcastle		375	...	225
Orange		...	...	175
Parramatta and Liverpool	Parramatta ...	...	...	225
Paterson		...	...	175
Patrick's Plains	Singleton ...	...	...	175
Penrith		...	...	225
Port Macquarie		350	...	225
Port Stephens	Stroud	...	...	175
Queanbeyan ...		...	325	...
Raymond Terrace		...	...	175
Rylstone		...	...	175
Scone		...	325	...
Shoalhaven	Nowra ...... Numba ...... Ulladulla	...	...	175
Tamworth		...	...	175
	Gunnadah	...	...	175
Tabulam	Casino	375	...	175
Tenterfield...		...	...	175
Tumut		375	...	175
Wagga Wagga		...	325	...
Warialda		...	...	176
Wee Waa		...	325	...
Wellington		...	...	175
	Stoney Creek (gold field)	...	...	175
	Tambaroora (ditto)	...	...	175
Wellingrove	Glen Innes	...	...	175
Windsor		...	...	200
Wollongong		...	...	176
Wollombi		375	...	175
Yass		...	...	175

In answer to questions from several hon. members.

Mr. WEEKES said that the difference in the salaries of Clerks of Petty Sessions was in consequence of the amount and nature of the duties performed, and that some of the clerks performed additional duties. In answer to a question put by Mr. WILSON to the effect that the clerk at Braidwood was entitled to a larger salary than that set down, the COLONIAL TREASURER said he would look into the matter; and in reply to a question put by Mr. ASHER concerning the opening of the Court at Albury at too late an hour in the day, he observed that if the hon. member would lay the facts fully before the Government, they would look into them with a view to an alteration.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL drew the attention of the Government to the wants of the constituency he represented, and Mr. GORDON urged the claims of Dungog and Clarence Town.

Mr. GARRETT wished to know how the experiment of appointing clerks of petty sessions as police magistrates had succeeded, as he had been given to understand that it had not worked so beneficially as had been anticipated.

Mr. WEEKES, as far as the Government had received information on the subject, had been led to believe that the plan was working very satisfactorily.

Mr. ROTTON said that Mr. Cowper, when Premier, had promised to have this matter looked into, and to make an alteration if the plan were not found to work well. He believed that it had not given satisfaction to the public, and, in instancing the case of Carcoar, he would ask the hon. Treasurer whether the Government had caused any investigation to be made into the charges brought against the gentleman who held the office of Police Magistrate there, and what decision the Government had arrived at.

Mr. WEEKES: The papers connected with the case had been laid on the table of the House.

Mr. ROTTON: The evidence laid upon the table had been altered by the magistrate, and the depositions had not been fairly transcribed from the deposition book; whilst evidence used in one case had been brought forward as having been taken in another. He had been informed that the returns laid on the table were altogether false.

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† This Officer performs duty at Balranald.

‡ This Officer performs duty at Moulamein and Moama.

Mr. FAUCETT called the hon. member to order; the course he was taking was an improper one in such a case, whilst it had nothing to do with the vote before the House.

Mr. ROTTON, having been ruled to be in order by the chairman, continued: If the hon. member looked at the depositions on the table of the House, they would see that what he stated was the case. The man was tried for larceny, was acquitted, and then was tried as a vagrant, for which he was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This term had been remitted by the late Government on representations made to them. But besides this, the inhabitants did not wish a paid magistrate, but required only a clerk of petty sessions.

Mr. WEEKES would enquire into the matter.

Mr. ROTTON asked if the whole number of police magistrates were increased from those voted last year.

Mr. WEEKES: There had been no increase in the number of clerks of petty sessions, but there were three additional magistrates since last year.

The Estimate was agreed to.

The sum of £43,239 was then proposed for police in the country districts, to be appropriated as follows:—

POLICE, COUNTRY DISTRICTS—EXECUTIVE.
SALARIES.

Police District.	Benches.	Chief Constables, 1st and 2nd Class.	District Constables, at 6s 3d per diem.	Ordinary Constables, at 5s 6d per diem.
Albury	Albury	£175	...	...
	Meragle (gold-field)	...	...	...
	Tumberumba (ditto)	...	...	...
Armidale	Armidale	175	...	3
	Walcha	...	1	2
	Bendemeer	...	1	1
	Bundara	...	4	1
	Uralla (gold-field)	...	...	...
Bathurst	Bathurst	175	3	12
	Sofala (gold-field)	...	...	...
Balranald	Balranald	...	1	3
	Lang's Crossing-place	175	...	3
	Euston	...	...	...
	Wentworth	175	...	3
	Fort Bourke	...	1	2
	Minindi	...	4	[illegible]
	*Minindi, Fort Bourke, and Wentworth	...	...	...
Berrima	Berrima	175	...	3
Binalong	Burrowa	175	...	5
	Binalong	...	1	3
Braidwood	Braidwood	175	...	1
Bombala	Bombala	140	...	3
Broulee	Moruya	140	...	3
Camden and Narellen	Camden	175	...	[illegible]
	Picton	...	1	[illegible]
Campbelltown	Campbelltown	175	1	[illegible]
Carcoar	Carcoar	175	1	[illegible]
	Canowindra	...	1	[illegible]
	Cowra	...	...	[illegible]
	Tuena (gold-field)	...	...	[illegible]
Cassilis	Cassilis	140	...	[illegible]
	Merriwa	...	1	[illegible]
Cooma	Cooma	175	...	[illegible]
	Nimmitabell	...	1	[illegible]
Deniliquin	Deniliquin	175	1	[illegible]
Dubbo	Dubbo	140	...	[illegible]
	Coonabarabran	140	...	[illegible]
Dungog	Dungog	140	...	[illegible]
	Clarence Town	...	1	[illegible]
Eden	Eden	140	...	[illegible]
	Bega	...	...	[illegible]
	Panbula	...	...	[illegible]
Gosford	Gosford	140	...	[illegible]
Goulburn	Goulburn	175	4	[illegible]
Grafton	Grafton	140	...	[illegible]
Gundagai	Gundagai	140	...	[illegible]
Hartley	Hartley	140	1	[illegible]
Kiama	Kiama	...	1	[illegible]
Maitland	East Maitland	175	1	[illegible]
	West Maitland	...	1	[illegible]
	Morpeth	...	1	[illegible]
		...	...	[illegible]
Macleay	Belgrave	140	...	[illegible]
	West Kempsey	...	...	[illegible]
'DonaldRiver	M'Donald River, (St. Alban's)	...	...	[illegible]
anning River	Wingham	...	1	[illegible]
oama	Moama	140	...	[illegible]
olong	Molong	140	1	[illegible]
	Condobolin	140	...	[illegible]
oulamein	Moulamein	175	...	[illegible]
udgee	Mudgee	175	...	[illegible]
	LouisaCreek (gold-field)	...	...	[illegible]
	Avisford	...	...	[illegible]
urrurundi	Murrurundi	140	2	[illegible]
uswellbrook	Muswellbrook	140	...	[illegible]
	Merton	...	...	[illegible]
ewcastle	Newcastle	175	1	[illegible]
range	Orange	140	1	[illegible]
	Ophir (gold-field)	...	...	[illegible]
arramatta & Liverpool	Parramatta	175	...	[illegible]
	Liverpool	...	1	[illegible]
tereon	Paterson	140	...	[illegible]
trick's Plains	Singleton	140	...	[illegible]
nrith	Penrith	175	1	[illegible]
rtMacquarie	Port Macquarie	140	...	[illegible]
rt Stephens	Stroud	...	1	[illegible]
eanbeyan	Queanbeyan	175	1	[illegible]
aymondTerrace	Raymond Terrace	175	...	[illegible]
lstone	Rylstone	140	...	[illegible]
one	Scone	140	...	[illegible]
oalhaven	Nowra	...	1	[illegible]
	Numba	...	...	[illegible]
	Ulladulla	...	...	[illegible]
mworth	Tamworth	175	...	[illegible]
	Gunnadah	...	1	[illegible]
	Nundle (gold-field)	...	...	[illegible]
	Barraba	...	1	[illegible]
abulam	Casino	140	1	[illegible]
	Lismore	...	...	[illegible]
nterfield	Tenterfield	140	...	[illegible]
mut	Tumut	140	...	[illegible]
	Adelong (gold-field)	...	...	[illegible]
agga Wagga	Wagga Wagga	175	1	[illegible]
arialda	Warialda	140	1	[illegible]
ee Waa	Wee Waa	140	...	[illegible]
	Walgett	...	...	[illegible]
ellington	Wellington	140	1	[illegible]
	Stoney Creek (gold field)	...	...	[illegible]
	Tambaroora (ditto)	...	...	[illegible]
	Burrendong (ditto)	...	...	[illegible]
llingrove	Wellingrove	...	...	[illegible]
	Glen Innes	140	...	[illegible]
	Inverell	...	1	[illegible]
ndsor	Windsor	175	...	[illegible]
llongong	Wollongong	175	...	[illegible]
llombi	Wollombi	...	1	[illegible]
ss	Yass	175	...	[illegible]

Mr. WEEKES explained that the number of the police ce in the country districts last year was 526 persons; s year, the number was only 393, which was accounted by the loss of 74 constables who belonged to Queens- d, and by a reduction of 59 in the force.

Mr. ASHER wished to know why there had been such a uction in the police force in the Albury district. He nderstood that the bench at Albury had not been con- ulted respecting the decrease. The distance from one t of that district to another was nearly five hundred es, and the present police force could not do the work. eir pay, too, was insufficient, and from correspondence had had with the Government he understood it was in- ded to increase their pay.

Mr. WEEKES stated that the Estimates were framed nt twelve months ago, and there was no doubt the re- rements of different parts of the country had altered e that time. It was quite evident that additional ce protection was absolutely necessary in many parts he southern districts, and whenever the Government ad such was the case, they would feel it to be their y to place a sum on an additional Estimate for the pose.

Mr. LUCAS thought that, where an extra number of ce were required in one district, they might be taken n another. He found that the cost of the police force 15s. a-head on the gross population.

Mr. EGAN was glad to learn that the Government nded to increase the police force in the southern dis- ts. There were thousands of people now travelling ween Kiandra and Merimbula, and he learned that e were thousands at Melbourne and at Adelaide, ing to start from the Snowy River.

r. ROTTON admitted that the amount of the e Estimates was alarming, but he thought that in the ction the Government had not altogether acted judi- sly. They appeared to have taken a sort of average, to have cut off a few constables here and there. The ber of constables at Bathurst used to be eighteen, two ese had been taken off. It must not be supposed that sixteen constables were required for the town Bathurst; they were required for the e district which covered a large area, and ained a population of some twelve thousand people. he town there were scarcely any constables. The e magistrate at Bathurst had stated that he could do well with that number if he could employ them as ables; but many of them were employed in very ent services. For instance, one of them was put as a d to the new bridge in that town, and could not per- any other duty; another was employed exclusively to h the prisoners who were set to work outside the gaol, circuit and district courts were held at Bathurst, and y all the criminals convicted in the western district entenced to long periods, had to be sent down under e of Bathurst constables.

. HAY hoped that the Government, in taking the ssary measures for the police protection of the ern districts in connection with the increase opulation, consequent upon the recent dis- y of gold, would consider whether the se should be made on the present footing, contended that the footing on which the police force laced was not a sound one, and that the police were fective in proportion to their numbers. As long as ole control of the police was placed in the hands magistrates it would never be found that any dis- ad enough, and it would also be found that the ser- f the police were to a great extent wasted. It was to think that by increasing the number of con- s one or two or three the Government would make finite provision for the protection of life and pro- hould there be a large population attracted by the s of the southern gold-fields. The police system d in Victoria had worked successfully, and might ageously be adopted here.

CUMMINGS observed that nothing had been said he protection of the western districts. (Laughter.)

GARRETT called the attention of the Government practice in the interior of employing chief constables iffs of the Courts of Requests. He believed this of service ought not to be required from them. He a notification from the head of the police here heck this practice.

VILSON said the efficiency of the police would be ted if they had increased pay. At present great difficulty was found in the country in procuring good constables for the pay offered.

Mr. GRAY thought the police force would never be efficient till it was organised under a superintendent. The plan pursued in Ireland, where the police were drilled and subjected to proper discipline, he believed would be found very effective here. The police, if managed as in other countries, would be found available for the defence of the country as well as for the protection of life and property. He hoped the Government would be strong enough to carry on the alteration so much needed, to make the police effective under a responsible head.

Mr. HOSKINS hoped they would never have a police force here organised like that in Ireland. He did not desire to have a standing army.

Mr. WEEKES was glad to hear that hon. members were so unanimous in their desire for a change in police arrangements. It would certainly be economical to place the people under one head, and he despaired of the efficiency of the police until it was reorganised altogether. There had been so much demur from country benches that the Government had been unable hitherto to carry out a reform.

The motion was then put and passed.

Mr. WEEKES moved the sum of £1123 for detective police in the county districts as follows:—

DETECTIVE POLICE THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

Salaries and contingencies:—	
Inspector, at £175 per annum	£175 0 0
Ditto, assistant, at £150 per annum	150 0 0
Seven constables, at 6s. 3d. per diem	798 0 0

Mr. WILSON had been told that the detective police had been employed as spies upon the Custom House officers and that one had been dismissed lately who had been entrapped by a spy. He thought the system ought to be stopped.

Mr. WEEKES said it was rather a serious charge to bring forward, but as far as he could learn there was not the slightest foundation for this charge. An enquiry had been made.

The sum was then voted.

Mr. WEEKES moved the sum of £10,417 for general contingencies—Judicial and Executive.

General Contingencies.—Judicial.	
Forage allowance to the police magistrates at Albury, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Gundagai, Maitland, Moulamein, Carcoar, Balranald, and Eden, at 2s. 6d. each, per diem	£412 0 0
Forage allowance to police magistrate at Wollombi	20 0 0
Forage allowance to assistant gold commissioner at Nundle, for performing magisterial duty at Tamworth	50 0 0
Forage allowance to clerks of Petty Sessions at Wollombi, Maitland, Wingham, Dungog, and Burrawa, at £20 each	100 0 0
Ditto ditto at Shoalhaven and Glen Innes, at £50 each	100 0 0
Allowances to Court-house keepers	335 0 0
Allowance to Chinese interpreter	150 0 0
Rent of Court-houses	608 0 0
Incidental expenses	190 0 0
	£1965 0 0
General Contingencies.—Executive.	
Allowances to Constabulary when absent at night	£657 0 0
Ditto in lieu of clothing	713 0 0
Ditto in lieu of forage	2860 0 0
Fees to interpreters	180 0 0
Fees to medical practitioners in lunacy cases	60 0 0
Medical attendance	190 0 0
Provisions	1250 0 0
Rewards for destroying dogs	90 0 0
Rent of watchhouses	80 0 0
Carriage of stores and stolen property, railway fares, horse hire, and puntage	300 0 0
Conveyance of invalid prisoners and escort	475 0 0
Passage and escort of prisoners by water and otherwise	900 0 0
Incidental expenses	600 0 0
	£8465 0 0
Total	£10,417 0 0

Mr. ROTTON drew attention to the item of £90, as rewards for destroying dogs. He thought if dogs were taxed, they would soon be reduced in number.

Mr. M'ARTHUR said instances had occurred where life had been lost through the useless curs prowling about the streets. In Melbourne dogs were brought up to the police station, and unless claimed they were destroyed.

Mr. ASHER desired to know how the police were paid in lieu of forage. In his district the men were paid 2s. for forage, and had to pay 10s. a night when on escort duty.

Mr. HOSKINS thought it would be unwise to destroy the canine race, as they acted the part of scavengers.

Mr. PARKES said he believed the system of giving rewards for destroying dogs had not a good effect. He really thought that the dogs did act as scavengers. He approved of a small tax on dogs. He did not believe in the existence of a large number of unowned dogs in Sydney, and he believed the sum offered for reward only encouraged a brutal feeling in the police. He begged to move that the sum of £90 should be omitted.

Mr. M'CARTHUR objected to the amendment, and thought if £500 was spent in abolishing the dog nuisance, it would be money well spent, although he objected to the brutal manner in which it had been carried out hitherto.

Mr. ROTTON objected to the way the Dog Act was enforced, and, although he had not understood the hon. member's (Mr. Hoskins) allusion to the dogs being good scavengers, he would advise him not to roam about the back slums at night, or they might mistake him for carrion. (Oh! and laughter.)

Mr. WINDEYER opposed the item.

Mr. WEEKES supported the item, and thought if a better plan was adopted for killing the dogs, they should have the means of carrying it out. At present the killing part of the Dog Act was a dead letter.

Mr. FORSTER denied that the Dog Act was a dead letter, and thought if the dogs were allowed to go on increasing, they would become a very troublesome people.

The amendment that the sum of £90 for rewards for destroying dogs be omitted was then put, and negatived on a division—ayes, 7; noes, 14.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Mr. WEEKES moved the following vote:—

HORSE PATROL AND GOLD POLICE.

Salaries:	
Three superintendents, at £452 per annum	£1,356 0 0
Three sergeant-majors, at 8s 3d per diem	453 0 0
Twenty-three sergeants, at 7s 9d ditto	3,262 0 0
Eighteen corporals, at 6s 3d ditto	2,059 0 0
100 troopers, at 5s 6d ditto	10,065 0 0
Three aborigines, at 6d ditto	27 0 0
GOLD GUARDS ON MAIN ROADS.	
Western Road—Sydney to Bathurst.	
Two sergeants, at 10s 6d per diem	383 0 0
Six constables, at 7s ditto	766 0 0
Southern Road—Sydney to Goulburn.	
Serjeant, at 10s 6d per diem	192 0 0
Three constables, at 7s	383 0 0
Northern Road—Sydney to Tamworth.	
Serjeant, at 10s 6d per diem	194 0 0
Two troopers, at 7s ditto	255 0 0
Contingencies.	
Allowance for medical attendance	140 0 0
Ditto to police when escorting gold	750 0 0
Ditto to superintendents, in lieu of forage and travelling expenses	450 0 0
In lieu of provisions to three aborigines, at 1s each	36 0 0
Forage	6,100 0 0
Veterinary attendance, medicine, and farriery	435 0 0
Remount horses	740 0 0
Rent of stables and quarters	180 0 0
Repairs to arms	45 0 0
Incidental expenses	458 0 0
Freight and conveyance of escort, gold and money	5,650 0 0

Mr. HOSKINS drew the attention of the committee to the pay of the troopers, which he considered was miserably insufficient.

Mr. WILSON did not think the pay was sufficient, and believed that they could not get proper men at 5s. 6d. a-day. They had to pay 1s. 6d. for their meals, and he maintained that this sum was insufficient.

Mr. WINDEYER also bore testimony to the smallness of their pay, and stated that when he came down by the escort the men were unable to get their meals because the charge for dinner was 2s. 6d. He called the attention of the Government to this matter, and hoped that some increase would be made to their salaries.

Mr. LUCAS said he should be happy to support an increase to the salaries of these men, and pointed out that officers of the Government receiving high salaries were allowed £2 2s. a-day for their salaries.

Mr. CLEMENTS also considered these salaries too small, and knowing the importance of the duties entrusted to these men, he hoped the Government would propose some increase to their salaries.

Mr. JENKINS pointed out that there was a sum of £750 put down for police escorting gold. Therefore they received, in addition to their salaries of 7s. a day, about 3s. a day.

The question was put and passed.

The following items were passed:—

GOLD CONTINGENT.	
To meet unforeseen expenses in cases of emergency at the gold-fields	1000 0 0
POLICE—GENERAL SERVICE.	
To meet claims for length of service and good conduct	£2,050 0 0

POLICE.
Native Police.

Salaries:—	
Commandant and inspector	£500 0 0
Secretary and clerk	200 0 0
Port Curtis—	
Second lieutenant	200 0 0
12 Troopers, at 5d.	91 0 0
Camp serjeant	100 0 0
Leichhardt, including the Upper Dawson.	
Lieutenant	300 0 0
5 Second lieutenants, at £200	1000 0 0
48 Troopers, at 5d.	365 0 0
4 Camp serjeants, at £100	400 0 0
Wide Bay and Burnett.	
Lieutenant	300 0 0
Second lieutenant	200 0 0
18 Troopers, at 5d.	137 0 0
Camp serjeant	100 0 0
Maranoa and Lower Condamine, Darling Downs.	
Lieutenant	300 0 0
2 Second lieutenants, at £200	400 0 0
24 Troopers, at 5d.	182 0 0
2 Camp serjeants, at £100	200 0 0
Moreton.	
Second lieutenant	200 0 0
8 Troopers, at 5d.	61 0 0
Camp serjeant	100 0 0
Clarence and Macleay.	
2 second lieutenants	400 0 0
12 troopers, at 5d.	92 0 0
2 camp serjeants	200 0 0
Albert.	
Second lieutenant	200 0 0
6 troopers, at 5d.	46 0 0
Lower Darling.	
Second lieutenant	200 0 0
6 troopers, at 5d.	46 0 0
Contingencies—	
In lieu of provisions, forage, &c., to commandant	150 0 0
In lieu of provisions to lieutenants, second lieutenants, and secretary, 9s. 6d.	91 0 0
In lieu of provisions to camp serjeants, at 3s.	73 0 0
Ditto ditto to troopers, at 1s. 6d.	329 0 0
Medical attendance	16 0 0
Remount horses	123 0 0
Farriery	22 0 0
Incidental expenses	32 0 0

Mr. PARKES wished the Government to postpone the consideration of the vote relative to the gaols till to-morrow, as he wished to call the attention of the House to a paper he had seen on the industrial pursuits of prisoners in America, and which had been read before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. From the hasty glance he had had of this paper, he found it established quite a new system in the treatment of prisoners and was a question of vast importance to this country. This paper showed that the employment of prisoners in America made them self-supporting, and in fact they really returned considerable profit for their labour. The main features of the system were new to him. It seemed that the employers of labour undertook the industrial control of these prisoners, but an inspector was appointed to enforce the prison discipline. The direction of the labour was in the hands of *private* capitalists, and by this means the prisoners under strict prison discipline were taught some handicraft, and the result of this system had been most beneficial, not only to the country, but to the prisoners themselves. He now begged to move that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

Dr. LANG thought it would not be practicable to bring about the reforms alluded to by the hon. member during the present session, and was of opinion that the discussion of the matter should be deferred until the Estimates for 1861 were under consideration.

Mr. JENKINS considered the matter one of great importance, but was of opinion that the suggestion ought to be embodied in a substantive motion.

Mr. PARKES said he had been misunderstood. It was not his intention now to move any substantive motion in reference to the matter.

After some further remarks, the motion was withdrawn, and

Mr. WEEKES proposed that the sum of £7197 be voted for Sydney gaol.

Mr. PARKES said he should require the fullest information in reference to all those establishments, both concerning their present management and alterations intended.

Mr. WEEKES said he was not prepared now to give the information asked for so suddenly.

Mr. WALKER moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow; and, after some conversation, the motion was put and carried by a majority of 12 to 11.

The Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

NEW TRIALS.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received from the Legislative Council a message, transmitting a bill, passed by that House, to amend the practice of new trials, and requesting the concurrence of the Assembly.

The bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading fixed as an order of the day for Wednesday next.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. WEEKES moved that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of Ways and Means.

The House went into committee.

Mr. WEEKES moved that the sum of £300,500 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue, to meet the supply granted to her Majesty.

Carried.

Mr. WEEKES then moved £202,645, to be raised by the sale of debentures, for public works.

Carried.

The Chairman left the chair, and reported the resolutions to the House; the resolutions were adopted, and leave obtained to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at twelve minutes to eleven, until three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.
CONTINGENT ORDER OF THE DAY.

Indemnity Bill: Resumption of the adjourned debate on the Colonial Secretary's motion, "That this bill be now read a second time" (so soon as the return to the order in reference to the Treasury payments, made by this House on the 19th instant, shall be laid upon the table).

QUESTION.

Mr. ISAACS to ask the Colonial Secretary, Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a bill, during the present session, for the appointment of a fourth Judge of the Supreme Court?

GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. JOHNSON to move, That inasmuch as this Council resolved on the 3rd day of April instant: "1. That the practice which has prevailed of spending the public moneys upon the authority of votes of the Legislative Assembly only is illegal, and subversive of the rights and privileges of this House, and ought not to be continued. 2. That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, embodying the foregoing resolution." It is in the opinion of this Council an aggravated breach and invasion of its rights and privileges for any person or persons whomsoever to continue to pay, or to assume to authorise the payment of, any of the public moneys of the colony, without legal authority for so doing. 2. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General embodying the foregoing resolution.

Dr. MACFARLANE to move, That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a tabulated return of the number of lunatics (distinguished into two classes of males and females) committed to Darlinghurst gaol during each year, from the 1st of January, 1855, to the 31st December, 1859.

Mr. HUNT to move that there be laid upon the table of this House—1. A return describing the boundaries of the colonies of South Australia and New South Wales by latitude and longitude. 2. An approximation to the number of acres contained in each colony, exclusive of that portion of the colony of New South Wales to be ceded to South Australia.

Mr. JOHNSON to move—That the Petition from Brent Clements Rodd, against the Tolls' Amendment Act Repeal Bill, received by the House on 15th February last, be referred to the Select Committee on that bill.

Mr. JOHNSON to move—That this Council resolves, That it will not consider, during the present session, any bill which shall not have been laid upon the table of this House on or before the 2nd day of May next, other than a bill to indemnify all persons concerned in illegally disposing of the public moneys, and a bill to appropriate the supplies for the present year.

Dr. DOUGLASS to move—That the return to the address in reference to the case of "Hargraves v. Seaman," laid upon the table of the House on the 18th April, 1860, be now taken into consideration.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Proceedings in Lunacy Bill; to be considered in committee.

Enforcement of Claims against the Crown Bill; to be further considered in committee.

Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Railway Bill; to be considered in committee.

Parramatta Water Protection Bill; third reading.

Supreme Court Verdicts and Judgments Bill; to be considered in committee.

Barristers' Admission Act Amendment Bill; to be further considered in committee.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.
GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. ARNOLD to move, That the following members be added to the Standing Orders Committee, viz.—Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Robertson.

Mr. ARNOLD to move, That the following members be added to the Library Committee, viz.—Mr. Kemp, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Black, and the Rev. Dr. Lang.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Gunpowder Export Restriction Bill; third reading.

Supply; Resumption of the Committee.

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. HODGSON to move, That Mr. Gordon be added to the Select Committee on the case of David Morris and others.

QUESTION.

Mr. HOSKINS to ask the Secretary for Lands, Whether the Government have instructed Mr. Buchanan, Chief Commissioner of the Northern gold-fields, to investigate the charges preferred by the gold miners and residents of the Hanging Rock and Peel River gold-fields, against Mr. Douglas, Gold Commissioner; and, if so, when is the inquiry about to be commenced?

Mr. FORSTER to ask the Secretary for Public Works, 1. Whether there will be any objection to lay upon the table the plans and specifications of court-houses and gaols in the interior, adopted by the late Government, and having reference to the item for £50,000 lately withdrawn from the Estimates? 2. If no objection, when can such plans and specifications be produced?

SHOALHAVEN.—The correspondent of the *Illawarra Mercury* writes:—Since my last communication there appears to have been a rush to new diggings, at a place called Tumberlite, in the vicinity of Nerriga. Though no payable field has yet been found, it is quite evident a very rich deposit of gold will before long be discovered in this part, as the gold which has been obtained on the surface, in some instances quite exposed, is of a very coarse description, mostly of a nuggetty character. Pieces averaging from three to five ounces have been got on the ranges, and slate in the gullies. The country here has a very auriferous appearance—quartz and slate,—and from the proximity of the Buler River to this near find, it is expected that the Buler will yet turn out well, if the water did not interrupt operations. I was quite astonished to see such coarse gold, and hope to see the Shoalhaven diggings in a short time go ahead. All that is required appears to me—experienced men to give the Coorang and Tumberlite a fair trial. The Local Relief Committee however met a few days since to entertain applications for seed wheat. A great number passed, but many were rejected in consequence of the applicants, though great losers, having property or credit to keep them afloat; but, the principal reason was the number of really destitute, who were possessed of no means whatever to provide seed, and the quantity to be sent, it is expected, will fall short of supplying all who are in want of assistance. Indeed I hear that 400 bushels more are positively required.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CIRCUS.—Last night the new British and American Circus company, consisting of a number of clever equestrian, gymnastic, and pantomimic performers—the talents of several of whom are already well known to the public—opened at the Royal Victoria Theatre, before a good pit audience, notwithstanding the very inclement state of the weather. The performances were of a varied and spirited description, and appeared to give great satisfaction to all present.

On the 19th instant, a meeting of the friends of Mr. L. H. Bayley, late member for Mudgee, was held there for the purpose of forwarding to that gentleman a letter of condolence on his late melancholy bereavement, by the death of Mrs. Bayley.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 25.

Bonnie Doon, barque, 193 tons, Captain Jones, from Hongkong, via Melbourne, 11th instant, in ballast. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Shamrock, brig, 184 tons, Captain Dixon, from Taranaki 15th instant. Passengers—30 in the steerage. R. T. Ford, agent.

Goldseeker, schooner, 148 tons, Captain Lyons, from Launceston 15th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Lyons, Miss Priest, Mrs. Stone, and 1 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

Asa Packer, barque, 328 tons, Captain Trayte, from Foo Chow 12th February. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Eagle, American ship, 1102 tons, Captain H. E. Williams, from Hongkong 5th March. Passengers—500 Chinese immigrants. Captain, agent.

Electra, ship, 606 tons, Captain Cayzer, from San Francisco 5th March. Passengers—Mrs. Cayzer child and servant, Messrs. G. B. Pandolfine, Evans, Tibb, Malcolm, Constantine, Couch. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

Cyclone, American ship, 900 tons, Captain Larkin, from Boston 2nd January. Passengers—Messrs. Shorte and Wood. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., agents.

Lady Denison, brig, 179 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, from Launceston 15th instant. Passengers—Miss Williams, Miss Martin, Mr. Elliott, and 12 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Hewitt, Messrs. Wallace, Nelson, Bercicault, and twenty-two in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

Highland Lassie, brig, 179 tons, Captain Mackellar, from Melbourne 19th instant. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Solon, for Geelong.
Emma, for New Plymouth.
Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Boomerang (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Jessie, for Aratam; Queen of England, for Callao; Mountain Maid, for Port Cooper.

CLEARANCES.—APRIL 25.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain D. Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Allender, Mrs. Smith, Miss Young, Miss Foulcher, Miss Riley, Mrs. Read, Mr. Dargeville, Mr. W. M. Brown, Mr. Charles Brown, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Denny, Mr. Robertson, and 12 in the steerage. For Eden: Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett and servant.

Boomerang (s.), 400 tons, Captain Bell, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Bernays 3 children and servant, Messrs. Johnson and servant, Hope, Adams, Southerden, Davis, Cameron, Mrs. Jones, and 11 in the steerage.

Queen of England, ship, 485 tons, Captain Mowat, for Callao with part of original cargo.

Mountain Maid, brig, 193 tons, Captain Longmuir, for Port Cooper.

COASTERS INWARDS.—APRIL 25.

William and Ann, from Shellharbour, with 100 bags wheat, 100 bags maize, 40 kegs butter; Flying Fish, from Manning River, with 411 bags maize, 10 boxes eggs, 3 kegs butter; Eva, from Shoalhaven, with 18 tons potatoes, 155 bags maize, 10 kegs butter, 32 hides; Sylph, from Brisbane Water, with 6000 feet timber, 900 palings, 15,000 shingles; Rose and Tiger, from Newcastle, with 138 tons coal; Rapid (s.), from Kiama and Wollongong, with 120 kegs butter, 6 bags onions, 2 cases eggs, 20 pigs, 7 calves, 4 sides bacon, 40 bundles cabbage tree; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 80 bales hay, 60 bags pumpkins, 2 horses, 3 calves, 3 cows, 2 cases tobacco, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—APRIL 25.

Wanderer and Thomas, for the Hawkesbury; William Buchanan, Van Tromp, Tiger, and Eidn, for Newcastle; Prospector and Concord, for Bellambi; Nowra, for Wollongong; Lydia, for Macleay River; Peacock, Maid of the Mill, and Sylph, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—APRIL 25.

Lady Denison, from Launceston: 1356 bags wheat, Order.

Shamrock, from Taranaki: 25,000 feet timber, 100 tons potatoes, Bolas; 30 packages, Order.

Goldseecker, from Launceston: 950 bags wheat, T. C. Breillat; 803 bags wheat, 227 bags flour, Order.

Asa Packer, from Foo Chow: 1251 chests, 2938 half-chests, 2000 boxes tea, 300 rolls matting, 100 nests baskets, R. Towns and Co.

Cyclone, from Boston: 6028 barrels, 1100 half-barrels flour, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.

Electra, from San Francisco: 28,000 bushels wheat, Order.

Highland Lassie, from Melbourne: 832 bags salt, 255 deals, 200 barrels resin, 200 barrels plaster, Order.

EXPORTS.—APRIL 25.

Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay: 3 quarter-casks wine, 2 hogsheads rum, Brown and Co.; 1 half-tierce tobacco, 1 package, J. M. Leigh; 6 chests tea, R. Towns and Co.; 1 keg tobacco, W. H. Aldis; 48 bags sugar, 21 packages oil stores, 18 bags flour, 34 bags salt, 4 packages, J. Hughes; 1 box tobacco, 1 case opium, 11 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 2 hogsheads brandy, 8 chests 2 half-chests tea, 1 cask coffee, 3 quarter-casks wine, 70 bags sugar, J. Watkins; 1 hogshead rum, 1 hogshead brandy, 1 octave wine, 2 packages, J. Murt and Co.; 1 package tobacco, Fairfax and Co.; 5 cases brandy, 5 cases gin, 5 cases geneva, 1 case cigars, 1 hogshead rum, 6 quarter-casks wine, Tucker and Co.; 42 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 package, E. C. Weekes; 9 kegs paint, 7 kegs nails, 2 drums oil, 5 packages, Levicks and Piper; 3 casks beer, 2 hogsheads ale, 1 package float lights, 3 casks aerated water, J. Frazer and Co.; 2 packages, Saddington and Son; 3 packages, Caird, Paterson and Co.; 1 case, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 2 packages, Hall and Alderson; 5 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 package, C. Doherty; 1 horse, Brown; 2 packages, A. S. N. Company; 95 bags flour, Breillat; 1 package, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 20 bags flour, 11 packages ironmongery; 7 packages groceries, 12 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist and Co.; 10 cases mineral water, 4 cases oil stores, E. and W. Paul; 13 packages, Towns and Co.; 1 bag maize, Walker and Son; 1 package, Sands and Kenny; 8 bags maize, J. Doherty; 1 package, Mackintosh and Co.; 1 case, G. Heath; 20 bundles iron, 33 bags salt, 4 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 45 packages ironwork, 7 packages, J. Keep; 16 packages staves, C. Gregory; 6 cases oil stores, 6 packages, How, Walker, and Co.; 10 bags potatoes, 1 truss hay, 5 bags maize, Short; 1 stove, 2 cases chairs, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, J. Birrell; 20 bags salt, 5 packages groceries, Raymond and Co.; 1 case, Bennett and Co.; 4 packages, H. C. Brookes; 37 packages iron, 2 cart arms, Ashdown and Co.; 11 packages, Grant; 2 packages, Goodlet; 1 hogshead, Pailey; 2 packages, Thompson, Symonds, and Co.; 2 packages, Cowan; 3 packages, C. Scott and Co.; 2 packages, Prince, Bray, and Co.

Mountain Maid, for Port Cooper: 100 cases geneva, 50 cases whisky, 60 cases 4 quarter-casks brandy, 20 cases cordials, 3 cases cigars, 12 quarter-casks sherry, 1500 tiles, 100 boxes soap, 34 logs hardwood, 33,000 feet boards, [illegible] 11 packages raisins, 16 packages rope, 12 grindstones, 10 cases currants, 10 dozen forks, 20 cases sago, 12 cases chairs, 6 barrels bread, 2 bellows, 1 beer engine, 32 packages drapery, 40 barrels soda crystals, 1 ton rice, 7 mats pepper, 5 barrels ginger, 1 box cards, 10 dray poles, 3 barrels carraway seeds, 2 cases matches, 1 case cloves, 1 case nutmegs, 6 boxes starch, 80 paddles, 2 kegs shot, 6 cases sauces, 3 barrels treacle, 2 bales corks, 5 barrels barley, 6 drays, J. J. Peacock; 2 cases chicory, J. Dean; 10 chests 20 half-chests 13 boxes tea, M. Baar and Co.; 2 cases drapery, Brierly, Dean, and Co.; 5 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brothers; 10 cases whisky, 10 cases old tom, 4 quarter-casks wine, N. Giffard; 59 bags sugar, 20 half-chest tea, J. Frazer and Co.; 10 firkins butter, Buyers and Learmonth; 940 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR PORT COOPER.—By the Mountain Maid, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BOMBAY.—By the Medway, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Kate, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Queen of England, this day, at noon.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Entered Outwards: April 25.—Autumnus, barque, 362 tons, Captain Wright, for Valparaiso.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER WAVE.—Captain Adams, of the Illalong, steamer, from Newcastle, reports the Wave, which vessel went ashore on Monday night on the outer reef of Nobby's, to be a total wreck. At 11·30 a.m. yesterday, not a vestige of the vessel was visible. It is therefore quite evident she must have broken up in the heavy weather during Tuesday night.

The London arrived alongside the Railway Pier, Melbourne, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The Hunter (s.), from the Clyde, brings up 150 sides leather, 100 hides, 1000 sheepskins, 4 horses, 60 bags oysters, 4 cases cheese, and sundries.

The brig Shamrock having left Taranaki on the 15th instant, brings no intelligence from New Zealand. No vessels have been sighted during the passage.

The Gold Seeker and Lady Denison left Launceston in company on the 25th instant.

The Asa Packer, from Foo Chow 12th February, reports the brig Wild Wave as loading for Sydney.

The fine clipper ship Eagle arrived at Sydney Heads on the night of the 24th, having left Hongkong on the 5th March, and we have been favoured by Captain Williams with papers to the 1st of that month. The last passage of this ship from Hongkong to this port was made in forty-one days; she sailed hence for Melbourne, making the run in four days, and then proceeded to Hongkong, where she arrived after a passage of thirty-five days, which is stated to be the fastest run yet made. On her passage down this time she came south of Van Diemen's Land; her passengers, who are all in good health, will be landed here; but her cargo, consisting of about 4080 packages of tea and a large quantity of opium, is for the Melbourne market, for which port she will leave at once after landing her passengers. The Helios, from Hongkong to Sydney, with 400 Chinese, was spoken in the China Seas; and the F. P. Sage, with 600 Chinese, had sailed some days previous.

The Electra, Captain Cayzer, has made an excellent passage of fifty days from San Francisco, bringing a full cargo of wheat and full files of papers to the latest date. There were no vessels loading or laid on for the colonies. The Carrie Leland having gone on a trading voyage. No vessels have been spoken during the passage. Captain Cayzer has brought with him several pairs of California quails.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 24.—Hebe, Flora, Margaret, Minerva, Iona, Jessie, Albion, Shamrock, S. Griffiths, Macclesfield, Adeona, Hugh Roberts, Caroline, Nancy, Robert and Betsy, Kellermont, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.—Venture, for Sydney; Eagle, Duncan, for Melbourne.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 24.—Emeu, P. and O. Co.'s steamer, from Sydney, at 8.40 p.m.; London (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.—Lady Bird (s.), for Adelaide; Union, for Sydney.

April 25.—Ariel, Pirate (s.), for Otago; William Hill, Ellen, for Newcastle; S. G. Glover, for Callao.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.—Grand Trianon, from Liverpool; Colchester, from Melbourne.

April 24.—Havillah (s.), from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.—Concurrent, for Batavia; Burnett, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 25.—9 a.m., Queenscliff, E., moderate, very fine.
Albury, N.N.E., fine; thermometer, 56°
Gundagai, N., clear.
Yass, S., clear; thermometer, 65°
Goulburn, calm, cloudy.
Bathurst, S.W., fine.
Barometer, 28·914
Thermometer, 55·5
Dry bulb, 55°
Wet bulb, 51·5
Newcastle, S.W., showery.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 24.—Kellermont, schooner, 160 tons, M'Eachern, from Sydney.

April 24.—Robert and Betsy, schooner, 140 tons, Bell, from Sydney.

April 25.—Yarra Yarra, steamer, from Sydney.

April 25.—Prince Arthur, barque, 420 tons, Young, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.—Venture, brig, Robinson, for Sydney, with 180 tons of coal.

April 24.—Eagle, schooner, M'Phee, for Melbourne, with 144 tons of coal.

April 24.—Dunedin, barque, Walker, for Melbourne, with 226 tons of coal, and 20 tons of hay.

COASTERS INWARD.

April 25.—Grafton, Christopher George, Ranger, Alexander and John, Sister, Eolus, Perseverance, Margaret and Elizabeth, Alice, Lavina.

The Wave, schooner, which I reported yesterday as having been on the reef outside this port, broke up last night, and became a total wreck—nothing of her remaining this morning. It was found yesterday that a hole had worked in her bottom by grinding on the rocks, and that she could not be got off. Hands all safe.

CHINA.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

February 24.—Wild Wave, from East Coast.
February 25.—Stately, from Amoy.

DEPARTURE.

February 20.—F. P. Sage, for Sydney.

VESSELS LOADING.

FOR SYDNEY.

March 1.—Continent, Justyn, Minnehaha, Wild Wave.

NEW STEAMERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—On Thursday, February 5th, says the *New York Tribune*, the contract was signed between Commodore Vanderbilt and Messrs. J. Simonson and T. F. Secor and Co., for building a powerful new steamer for the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to run between Panama and San Francisco. She is to be called the Queen of the Pacific, and is to be the exact counterpart of the Northern Light, except some change in model, with a view of obtaining greater speed. She is to have two beam engines, seventy-two-inch cylinders, and twelve feet stroke. He has also contracted with Harlin, Hollingworth and Co., of Wilmington, Del., builders of the Champion, M. V.'s iron steamer on the Pacific, for building an iron stern-wheel steamer, for the San Juan, Nicaragua, that will carry 1000 passengers and their baggage, and will draw only two feet water. She will be of the same size and capacity as the Ogden, which was used for transporting passengers on the river during the five or six years Vanderbilt had the route.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
April 25.	8·30 a.m.	S.W.	Strong, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.S.W.	Ditto, and rain.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860. April.		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
26	THURSDAY	6 35	5 21	11 30	11 56

MOON—First quarter, 29th instant, 12h. 40m. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1860.

IN the Council yesterday, the PRESIDENT announced that Mr. Montefiore had resigned his seat.

The Governor-General sent down a reply to the address of the Council on the subject of the appointment of the Clerk and other officers of the Council. The Executive Government retains the making of the appointments, but the President is in all cases to be consulted.

The consideration of the Imdemnity Bill was postponed for the production of returns moved for by Mr. Johnson last week.

The House made some progress with the other business on the paper, and adjourned at twenty minutes past eight o'clock

THE Legislative Assembly met yesterday at half-past three o'clock.

In answer to Mr. SAMUEL, the COLONIAL TREASURER said, the Government had received no communication from the Government of Victoria respecting the establishment of a gold escort to the Snowy River. It was the intention of this Government to establish custom-house stations on the borders of the colony to secure the payment of the gold duty, and of other duties on goods in the trade of Queensland and Victoria.

Mr. WINDEYER brought up the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Sydney Grammar School.

Mr. WEEKES laid on the table the report of the Board appointed to inquire into the late collision of the Emeu and Williams. The report threw the blame of the occurrence on the officers of the Williams.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from the extra messengers of the House, complaining that their pay was entirely insufficient for the support of their families.

Papers were laid upon the table by Mr. WEEKES and ordered to be printed.

Several new notices of motion were given by hon. members.

A petition presented by Mr. HODGSON from James Royle, was refused on account of informality.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the Gunpowder Export Restriction Bill was read a second time. The House then went into committee to consider the Bill, which was reported with amendments and the third reading fixed for this day.

On the order of the day being called for going into Supply, Mr. ROTTON moved that it be a sessional order that Government business take precedence on Tuesdays, during the remainder of the session. The Ministers had already stated that they did not intend to introduce any important bills this session, so that the sooner they brought this session to a close, the sooner they would be in possession of the Land Bill, and other important measures. Those who objected to the public money being voted without Parliamentary sanction must, he thought, in consistency, support his motion.

Mr. WALKER thought the member who brought forward this motion was more answerable for the delay in the Estimates than any other. He was opposed to giving up to the Government one of the private days.

Mr. GARRETT thought it was not right nor necessary to interfere with the private business of the House, and should oppose the motion.

Mr. LUCAS considered a motion of this kind ought to have proceeded from the Government.

Mr. SAMUEL objected, in the first place, that this motion emanated from a private member; and, in the second place, that no member of the Government had expressed his opinion on the subject. The Ministers surely knew whether they required this extra day or not. Was the member for Hartley acting as the mouth-piece of the Government?

Mr. WEEKES said the matter was in the hands of the House; if they decided that Tuesdays should be given up, the Government would of course avail themselves of the additional day for their business. For himself, he should vote against the motion.

Dr. LANG was opposed to the motion.

Mr. GRAY supported it. There was no private business of importance on the paper, and he thought the session should be brought to a close as early as possible.

After a few words from Mr. Rotton, the motion was negatived by 22 noes, to 7 ayes.

The House then went into committee of Supply.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the sums of £20,000 for National schools, and £20,000 for Denominational schools, were passed.

The sum of £3578 was voted for the Protestant Orphan School.

The sum of £3404 was voted for the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

The sum of £2818 was proposed for the Judicial Department of the Sydney police.

A lengthened discussion arose as to the necessity of a metropolitan police magistrate. Mr. TERRY moved the omission of the item of £600 for that office. The office was supported on various grounds, but chiefly on account of the large amount and grave character of the metropolitan business, and the necessity of having a magistrate whose time would be entirely devoted to the administration of the law. Mr. M'ARTHUR, Mr. WALKER, Mr. SAMUEL, Mr. PARKES, Mr. HOSKINS, Mr. FORSTER, and Mr. WINDEYER spoke in support. The item was opposed by Mr. LUCAS, Mr. GRAY, Mr. KEMP, Mr. ASHER, and Mr. GARRETT. On division, the motion for omitting the item was negatived by 17 noes to 14 ayes.

The sum of £1240 was proposed for the judicial department of the Water Police. Mr. HOSKINS wished to call attention to the practice of marching sailors through the streets handcuffed, which he thought was entirely unjustified. Some change in this respect was necessary. The estimate was then passed.

The sum of £22,355 was voted for the executive department of the Sydney Police.

The sum of £2451 was voted for the executive department of the Water Police.

The sum of £3447 was voted for the Sydney Horse Patrol.

The sum of £18,905 was voted for the judicial department of the country police.

The sum of £43,239 was proposed for the Executive department of the country. After discussion, in the course of which a strong opinion was expressed by several members in favour of the police throughout the colony being organised under one head, the sum was voted.

The sum of £1123 was voted for detective police.

The sum of £10,267 was proposed for general police contingencies. Mr. PARKES moved the omission of £90 for rewards for destroying dogs, which was negatived by 14 to 7. The Estimate was then voted.

The sum of £34,347 was voted for the country horse patrol and gold police.

The sum of £1000 was voted for the unforeseen expenses connected with the gold-fields.

The sum of £2050 to meet claims for good conduct in the police.

The sum of £1379 was voted for native police.

The House then went into committee of ways and means, and agreed to resolutions for £503,145 11s. 7d.

The House resumed, and the resolution was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. WALKER, the Chairman left the chair and reported.

The House adjourned at ten minutes before eleven o'clock till three o'clock to-day.

THE events passing in New Zealand naturally recall the circumstances of its colonisation. It was with no ordinary labour, and no common discouragements, that the founders of those settlements, lately so full of promise, now agitated with warlike passions, obtained a footing in the territory. It may be agreeable to trace briefly some of those steps which have not yet faded from the remembrance of many of our fellow-colonists.

In the connection of England with New Zealand, there are three different epochs. The first extended from the middle of the last century—from 1750 to 1815. During this interval many English navigators after COOK visited New Zealand, and they professed to take possession of it in the name of Great Britain. How far such assumptions of possession are valid in international law we shall not enquire; but there can be no question that, whatever value they may possess belongs to the British Crown. From 1815 to 1838 many efforts were made in England to induce the British Government to assume sovereignty over New Zealand, and in consequence several acts were performed which seemed to imply that sovereignty.

The British Government, however, declined its express avowal, and in many public acts, recognised the independence of the New Zealand chiefs. In 1838, the aspect of things changed. After many English companies had attempted to colonise New Zealand, there was formed one far more rich and powerful than the rest. This was the New Zealand Company. Possessing great capital, it was enabled to send out a considerable number of colonists. In 1839, Lord DURHAM, as President of the Company, demanded formally of the British Ministry to take possession of New Zealand by establishing a colonial Government. At length this was done, and in July, 1839, a commission from the QUEEN appointed a Lieutenant-Governor of the territories which had been acquired, or which should be acquired in New Zealand. In August following, Captain HOBSON was named Lieutenant-Governor, and was appointed to treat with the aboriginal chiefs, to proclaim the sovereignty to the English Government.

This was not, however, until after much delay and debate. From the very formation of the New Zealand Company, by which several other associations were absorbed, it entered upon a career of conflict with the Ministry, which was at first greatly averse to this colonisation. Independent of official sanction, the company proposed to purchase tracts of land, to lay out settlements, and gradually to resell those lands according to the value bestowed upon them in immigration. Mr. LABOUCHERE was however directed by Lord NORMANBY, the Secretary of State, to inform Mr. HUTT, one of the leading supporters of this scheme, "that the Government had learned for the first time that a body of her MAJESTY'S subjects are about to proceed to New Zealand to purchase large tracts of land there, and to establish a system of Government independent of the authority of the British Crown." He added that it was impossible his lordship should do any act which would be construed into a direct or indirect sanction of such a proceeding. While the Government assumed this attitude, there could of course be no colonial legislation having the sanction of British law.

The company therefore adopted an extraordinary and certainly illegal step. A document was prepared which intending colonists were expected to sign, and by which they bound themselves to submit to an administration of justice according to the laws of England, both in civil and criminal cases. They also engaged to form a military array for mutual defence. This being announced in the public prints, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who had become Secretary of State, demanded a copy to submit to the Law Officers of the Crown. Much fencing took place between the Colonial Office and the Company on the subject. The latter offered to afford any personal explanation that his Lordship might demand, but they perceived in his proposition a threat of legal proceedings, and therefore withheld the document. It does appear an extraordinary fact that a number of British gentlemen could suppose themselves entitled to erect tribunals, and inflict punishment by any other authority than that of the QUEEN. It was the duty, therefore, of the Government to warn all persons against the consequences of such voluntary justice, which, however cautious and equitable it might be, had one of the worst characteristics of Lynch law—namely, that it was without legal authority, and irresponsible to any power known to the Crown.

There can be no doubt that these decisive steps of the Company induced the Government to reconsider its position; and thus, after the vessels conveying the first emigrants had sailed, Lord JOHN RUSSELL addressed Sir GEORGE GIPPS, intimating the displeasure of the Crown at the irregular proceedings of the Company, but at the same time observing that the Crown would accept the duties of sovereignty. From that time the efforts to colonise New Zealand were unremitted and multiplied. The establishment of the several settlements of the six provinces took place in the following order. Colonel WAKEFIELD sailed in May, 1839, and 864 persons followed in September of the same year, in five vessels, and thus constituted the first inhabitants of Wellington. Auckland was founded in 1840, by her Majesty's Government. In the same year New Plymouth, in the Northern Island, was established by the Plymouth Company of New Zealand, which in the year following merged into the New Zealand Company. Nelson, in the middle island was colonised by the New Zealand Company through Captain ARTHUR WAKEFIELD in 1841. Otago was established by Captain WILLIAM CARGILL in 1847; and Canterbury in 1850 by Mr. ROBERT GODLY and the Canterbury Association.

Considering all the circumstances of the case, the progress of these colonies must be deemed satisfactory. Not only has the New Zealand Company recovered its capital and redeemed that kind of enterprise from the odium of utter unprofitableness, but there are sufficient evidences that the New Zealand colonies will take a high place both as communities and as customers of England. There are now upwards of 50,000 inhabitants. Their exports amount to nearly £300,000, and their imports are nearly £1,000,000. When we consider that colonisation has not been active for more than twenty years, there is certainly every reason to assure ourselves that our enterprising fellow-countrymen have found not only a salubrious, but also a fertile and prosperous home.

To the New Zealand Company we probably owe the possession of these territories; or, at all events, their possession without dispute. The movement was only just in time. The French Government had given distinct encouragement to the occupation of one of the islands of New Zealand—not, it is true, of very great extent, but nevertheless likely to involve great political and social difficulties. This island was intended to form a station, from which the convicts of France would diffuse themselves over the adjacent territories. Subsequently a similar proposition was made by Lord GREY. The natives of New Zealand as well as the colonists united with one voice in deprecating this appropriation of so fair a land. They had in the past history of their country, sufficient evidence of the disastrous power which a few bad men can exercise when in the midst of a native population.

The New Zealand Company snubbed and thwarted in every direction on its first progress had, however, connected with it men of great parliamentary influence, and whose steady perseverance secured justice from the Ministry as well as an acknowledgment of their services by the British Parliament.

In a report which we have before us of the winding up of the affairs of the Company, a touching tribute is paid to the memory of those who laboured in the cause, and who have since quitted the scene of human turmoil and glory. Some of these are conspicuous names: Lord DURHAM, Lord PETRE, Lord AGLIONBY, CHARLES BULLER, WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, and several others are familiar to the public. EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD survived several of his brethren whose ashes now repose in the country which he and they did so much to colonise. One of them, it will be remembered, fell in a combat with the natives. On the merits of this conflict great differences of opinion were entertained. The New Zealand Company, however, had no doubt upon the subject, and they devoted a sum of money to the erection of a monument which, while it commemorates those who fell in 1843, will be of some utility as a lighthouse.

The colonisation of New Zealand is one of that series of movements to give homes to the enterprising but struggling poor, which have been productive of results so great and glorious. Most of our readers know something of the Rev. JOHN STIRLING: that remarkable man, whose life is described by CARLYLE in a work as remarkable. He was the son of the STIRLING whose thunder first made the London *Times* famous. This highminded and generous young man, in union with Mr. WILLIAM HUTT, a gentleman to whom colonisation is deeply indebted, struck with the condition of the people and the alarming effects of the poor-law,—applied himself to the remedying of these evils by means of self-supporting emigration. The grand idea was that the sale of land should furnish the means of removing people to its possession, and although, at the present moment, this scheme is denounced by many who owe to it all *they* have, or are likely to possess, it was the means of conveying to the colonies several hundreds of thousands of people. So far, however, was the public mind from sympathising with this movement, that most of those who professed to espouse the popular side did their utmost to discourage and condemn it. "It is a proposition," said Mr. SADLER, "which requires the surrender of the best feelings of the heart, and tramples on the dearest ties of our nature." "It is a system," said Mr. HUTT, on the same occasion, "mischievous in its immediate results, and fatal in its ultimate consequences." It is in this spirit almost every movement calculated to promote the happiness of mankind is met. We are so accustomed to trace similar opposition that we might assume it to be a law of nature that everything contracted and low should array itself instinctively in opposition to everything that may advance the welfare of the race. This is probably necessary to purify an enterprise as well as correct its abberations. It requires years—often ages, to render conspicuous the truth and justice of an idea which the world received with shouts of derision, and which, before it can be a vigorous principle must, too often, receive the baptism of blood.

Among the most conspicuous of those who have served their country and promoted the welfare of mankind, the name of Mr. WILLIAM HUTT will occur to the remembrance of many colonists. There are other men who have been accustomed to occupy a wider theatre—who, having the gift of eloquence in its higher forms naturally appear foremost in every wordy war. This gentleman, however, with steady and persevering skill, has devoted himself to the promotion of colonial interests in all their various fortunes. It is satisfactory when success has finally crowned the efforts of the company with which he had been more especially associated, to see how highly they have appreciated his unwearied labours, and with what grateful recollections they confide to him the last formal steps necessary to the final dissolution of that company, whose name will be great in history, and of whose members many will be mentioned as among the benefactors of mankind.

THE present position of the slavery question in America shews the inevitable effect of nourishing a great national crime in causing a degeneracy of public morality and national character. Years ago slavery was acknowledged to be an evil, in the south as well as in the north. Statesmen of all parties admitted that it ought to be confined as much as possible, and prevented from spreading, and that its final elimination should be steadily aimed at. But they pleaded for time on the ground that the evil was a legacy left them by the mother country, that vast interests were complicated with it, and that any hidden measures of abolition would create social and commercial confusion. Yet the lapse of time so far from leading to the gradual extirpation of the evil, has exhibited it in vaster proportions, and possessed of a more formidable share of power. It has grown so strong that its supporters have altered their tone with respect to it. They now claim for it permanence as an institution of the country, they repudiate the charge of its impropriety or inhumanity, they defend it on principle, as well as justify its expediency in practice.

The condition of Jamaica is often pointed to by the advocates of slavery as a sample of the folly of emancipation. The effect of it, it is said, was to ruin the island, from which ruin it has never recovered. It may be admitted, with the light of experience since gained, that the process of emancipation might, perhaps, have been more skilfully conducted, though the depressed condition of Jamaica is not all to be ascribed to the abolition of slavery. Something was due to improvident management and absentee ownership, and something to the fictitious appearance of prosperity produced by the operation of differential duties. But the United States may be pointed to as an example of how much greater the mischief of nursing the disease of slavery, than the mischief of rudely getting rid of it. There, the infection has poisoned the life-blood of the community, demoralised the public sentiment, and made the process of cure more violent and distressing than had been ever anticipated.

For years past the disposition to tolerate and encourage slavery has been gaining ground in America. The instincts of freedom have had to give way time after time. The line of the Missouri Compromise, north of which slavery was not to be established, was erased, and the "institution" was left to be possible everywhere, subject only to the will of each separate State, and under no restraint from federal law. The fugitive slave law recanted the doctrine that a free soil made a free man, and compelled runaways to travel as far as the Canadian frontier before they could be safe from pursuit. A recent judicial decision has confirmed the doctrine that a slaveowner may take his "property" to all parts of the Union, territories as well as organised States, and be protected by the law in the quiet enjoyment of that "property." And the PRESIDENT in his annual Message, specially alludes to the suitableness of such a doctrine. The effect of it, however, is to diffuse the visible scandal of slavery from one end of the Union to the other, to allow of the contamination of young territories before they are ripe for admission to the Union, and even to make it possible for a free State to take a retrograde step, and by admitting slavery once more within its bosom, to incur the danger of becoming enamoured of it.

The language of the PRESIDENT, however, is moderate compared with that of the governors of some of the States, and that of some of the senators in their places in Congress. The addresses and speeches that have been made since the HARPER'S ferry affair turned the South wild with fright and rage, have been in some cases so atrociously inhuman, that years ago before the national conscience was seared, there would have been a universal expression of horror that such words should have been spoken by men in high places, and who were the elect of the people.

hat this language, however, is not the mere utte nce of ungovernable passion, but is the true xpression of a cool malignity, is sufficiently evidenced by the acts that follow d accompany it. The State of Arkansas s given notice to all the free negroes that, if they id not clear out by a given date, they would b all sold into slavery, and the proscribed fugitiv were swarming towards the Northern States, n circumstances of great destitution, impoverish by the enforced evils from the spot where thei omes were.

In Maryland, a st further stretch of arbitrary power is propose though not yet enforced. A memorial to the Leg ture is in circulation, praying that the free ne oes in the State may be enslaved. Maryland i orth of the line of the Missouri Compromise, a is a small State, containing about half-a-millio of inhabitants, of one-fifth are free negroes. It i oolly proposed that these hundred thousand m whose crime is their colour, should be rateab apportioned as slaves among the white families he offence charged against them is that their lab competes with that of the "poor whites," and State is bound to be "just" to the latter be it is "generous" to the former, so that just is, in the one case, construed to mean artifici protection and generosity; in the other c is construed to mean the tolerance of free . The negro, the memorial alleges, does not w so well as the white man, and even if he d "that would furnish no justifying plea as agains the necessities and interests of the white man." In the next paragraph the memorial goes on to say. "Such a plea is insulting to our citizens, for it would base the justification on the ground of equality between the free negro and the citizen. That rule would be sound, as between all citizens, but extremely unjust as between our citizens and free negroes. This Government was instituted for the benefit of the white man, and as he has to sustain its burdens by taxation, and defend its safety by his own life, it is his legitimate and exclusive right to have all the benefits it affords."

What a curious commentary on the language of the Declaration of Independence! Nothing could more strikingly show how easy it is to be voluble about the axioms of liberty, and yet to be utterly destitute of its sentiment. All men are born free and equal, yet when the doctrine comes to be practically applied, it turns out that black men ought not to be free, not even if they have achieved their freedom, inasmuch as the blessings of Government are the exclusive right of the white man! The national manifesto, which is read with such ceremony on every anniversary of the fourth of July, is evidently too comprehensive for the national sentiment, and ought to be revised or annotated, out of deference to the convictions of the South. It advocates a doctrine of humanity which is not that which guides the federal policy either at home or abroad, and is therefore inconsistent and out of place in a national profession of faith. The defence of the patriots of the last age must take lower ground; it was not for human rights that they contended, only for white men's rights, or rather only for their own. In this way the history, and the grandeur, and the conscience of the nation, will be struck down by the pressure of slavery within very narrow limits.

Yet in no country in the world is the claim of race less definable than in America. From all quarters of the globe immigrants have been attracted thither, and such a mixture of blood the world has never seen before. Even the negro race itself, the most strongly defined of any whose destinies have been mingled up there, shades off by almost imperceptible degrees into the characteristics of the European races. In such a country how thoroughly unnatural is the assertion of the inherent right of superiority of one race over another, except as the fruits of mad rage or sordid passion.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

SPLENDID weather. Heavy dews. Soil thoroughly saturated.

Another flood at Ballaarat, which has done considerable damage. One store had £1000 worth of goods carried away.

The mail steamer, Emeu, for Suez, sailed from the Bay at 2·21 p.m., and passed through the Heads at 6.37 p.m.

Aspinall's motion on the state of the colony is being discussed in the Assembly. The House is crowded, but the debate is passing off tamely.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday, 4 p.m.

Little flour offering. Last sales made at £21 10s. No large parcels of flour to be got. Wheat is scarce.

The Burra Burra shares, which, owing to non-declaration of dividend, the late great fire, and anticipated scarcity of labour in consequence of exodus to Snowy River, had delined to 110, but are now 118 and firm.

Major Nelson leaves per Havilah for Melbourne this day, *en route* for New Zealand.

Great annoyance is expressed at the non-receipt of any intelligence from Sydney as to the departure of the English mail steamer.

The weather still continues showery. It is confidently expected that the surplus of wheat and flour exported this season will not fall far short of 50,000 tons, the favourable season having increased cultivation.

ELECTORATE OF ST. LEONARDS.

IN pursuance with advertisement a meeting of the electors of St. Leonards was held at the Old Commodore Inn, North Shore, yesterday evening. There were about twenty persons present. Mr. Whitemore was moved into the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that the object of the meeting was, to nominate a gentleman to the vacant seat recently filled by Mr. Sayers. He then read the advertisement by which the meeting had been convened. He further stated that a numerously signed requisition had been presented to Mr. Sayers requesting him to allow his name to be again put in nomination, and that a reply to the requisition had been received by a gentleman present. He then called on Mr. Thomson, who read the reply of Mr. Sayers to the requisionists. This letter stated that, notwithstanding the gratifying manifestation of confidence and sympathy which the requisition revealed, he should not feel it his duty, in his present state of health, to accept the seat if elected. Mr. Thomson thought the best course to adopt with such a small meeting (consequent on the unpropitious state of the weather) was to adjourn to Friday evening, and moved a resolution to that effect. The motion being seconded, was put to the meeting and negatived—the meeting being evidently composed, to a great extent, of Mr. Farnell's supporters, who were desirous of affirming that gentleman's fitness to represent them. Accordingly, a motion to that effect was moved, seconded, and carried by a large majority. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MR. FARNELL FOR ST. LEONARD'S.—Mr. Farnell addressed a numerously attended meeting of the electors of St. Leonard's, at Mr. Dind's Hotel, Milsom's Point, yesterday evening. Mr. Simpson in the chair. The candidate's address being considered satisfactory, a resolution affirmatory of his fitness to represent them was moved by Mr. Dind, seconded by Mr. Hibbert, put from the chair and unanimously adopted.

THE mail per Emeu will close at Adelaide, this day, at 2 p.m.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held, for the first time yesterday, in their new building, George-street; after which a number of the shareholders took lunch with the directors in honour of the occasion. Mr. G. Bowman proposed "Success and Prosperity to the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company," which having been drunk was responded to by Mr. Garrett, the secretary of the Company. Mr. M'Arthur proposed the health of the chairman and directors, and trusted that their efforts would continue to meet with the success that had already attended them. Mr. R. Jones, the chairman, returned thanks for himself and on behalf of the directors, and expressed his satisfaction in finding that the shareholders were ready to acknowledge the services of the directors. He hoped that at the next meeting it would also be his pleasing duty to congratulate them in the success that had attended their efforts to promote the interests of the Company. The meeting then separated.

PENRITH, 17th April.—Our correspondent says, the annual meeting for granting publicans' licenses took place at the Police-office, this day. The magistrates present were Messrs. G. T. Clarke, James M'Carthy, R. Cox, and J. K. Lethbridge. There were thirty-four applications lodged with the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and the following parties had their licenses granted:—John Harriss, Gold Diggers' Arms, Western Road; Thomas Pike, Old House at Home, Western Road; Charles Paul, Wheatsheaf Inn, Colyton; Jesse Upton, Wheatsheaf Inn, Castlereagh; William Landers, Odd Fellows' Arms, Castlereagh; Thomas Dunn, Blue Mountain Inn, Bathurst Road; William Buss, King's Arms Inn, Bathurst Road; Thomas Ellisson, Toll-Bar Inn, Bathurst Road; Thomas Boland, Spring Wood Hotel, Bathurst Road; Hodgson Allan, Welcome Inn, Bathurst Road; Henry Hall, Emu Inn, Emu Plains; William Wood, Arms of Australia, Emu Plains; Robert Beatson, Australian Arms, Emu Plains; Ralph Jackson Cross, Union Inn, Emu Plains; Henry Wilson, Governor urke Inn, Emu Ford; Edward Titterton, Star Inn, rith; John Wallis, Railway Inn, Penrith; Betine Harrison, Harp of Erin, Penrith; Donald ring, Commercial Hotel, Penrith; Edward Goldtage—, Richmond Road; Thomas Harford, Cotpack Content, St. Mary's; James Hacket, Wool-Arms, St. Mary's; George Mathews, Carriers' Erin, St. Mary's; William Cummings, Harp of present: ry's. Monday, April 23rd.—Magistrates ward Cox, ws. J. J. Riley, James M'Carthy, Ed- John King ert C. Jamison, Thomas B. Haylock, being an adjdridge, and Thomas Betterage. This applications wd licensing meeting, the following Fellows' Inn, Sranted, viz., James Landers, Odd and Horses, Penry's; William Wheatley, Coach Inn, Emu Plains John Davidson, Victoria Bridge Bathurst Road; John O. Wascoe, Pilgrim Inn, Smith, Red Cow, awson, Luddenham; Thomas applications of Georgton, Rope's Creek. The and Michael Read stiendal, Robert Thornbury, Cary, of St. Mary's, waurther adjourned; John in accordance with the reqed, the house not being Act,—Captain Martindale oents of the Licensing the court-house on the elelly gave a lecture at select company, for the betelegraph to a very hospital. of the Penrith

ANNUAL CROP RETURN FOR correspondent of the *Illawarra Merc*.—The Bega that journal with the following abs has furnished agricultural returns for the year en of the annual 1860, from which it gleans the follo 31st March, viz.:—There are 142 holders of land; articulars, ings, 20,401 acres; of this extent, only t of holdcultivated, leaving 18,366 acres in a sta acres are Of that cultivated, there are 1099 acres of natup. acres of maize, 75 acres barley, 84 acres, 411 acres potatoes, 49 acres used as gardens and 306 20 acres under other crops. The produce of this, is—13,414 bushels wheat; 4529 bushels maize bushels barley; 613 bushels oats; 1919 tons potat 50 tons oaten hay: 29 tons of hay from sown gras As to live stock—there were 993 horses, 4363 head cattle, 99 sheep, and 3832 pigs. The small amount produce is attributed to the effects of the floods.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE EMEU AND WILLIAMS.

THE following report from the Steam Navigation Board was laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly yesterday, by Mr. Weekes.

The office of the Steam Navigation Board,
April 24, 1860.

Sir,—We have the honour to transmit the minutes of evidence taken before the Steam Navigation Board at an enquiry held into the circumstances attending the collision between the Royal Mail steamer Emeu and the H.R.N.S.N. Company's steamer Williams, and to report for the information of the honorable the Minister for Finance and Trade the conclusions at which we have arrived in reference thereto. At about midnight of the 16th instant the Emeu weighed anchor from her moorings in the mouth of Lavender Bay on the northern side of the harbour, and made one or two sternboards to the Southern shore for the purpose of casting the vessel's head to seaward. Whilst in the act of making the second sternboard, and when close over to the southern side in the immediate vicinity of Dawes' Point, the Williams coming in from the Hunter, attempted to pass under the Emeu's stern to the southward of her, and came into collision with her, whereby both vessels sustained considerable damage—the Williams in the top-sides and top-gallant bulwarks, and the Emeu by a serious rent in her starboard quarter, and the fracture of the main-piece of her rudder, some feet above the water. Both vessels sustained sufficient damage to prevent them from going to sea without repairs.

Of the cause of the collision, we have arrived at a unanimous opinion, viz., That the master of the Williams, Mr. Chatfield, did not intentionally commit a breach of the 32nd section of the Act 16 Vic., No. 46, nor did he fail to comply with the Port regulations for placing his vessel at half speed after passing Fort Denison, or in making proper warning signals as therein provided. He did however, commit a serious error in judgment, and was guilty of want of proper care and attention in the navigation of his vessel in permitting her to be steered with the intention of passing under the stern of the Emeu without due consideration of the position then occupied by that vessel, he believing her to be still at anchor in Lavender Bay, and without careful discrimination in the alteration of the course of the Williams, thereby bringing her on the south side of the harbour—especially as there would have been ample room for her to have passed on her proper side of the harbour without any fear of collision.

In this neglect we cannot but include the chief and second officers of the Williams, the first of whom was appointed to the look-out, and who, after reporting as soon as the Williams rounded Kirribilli Point, that the mail steamer was lighted up, did not discover the dangerous proximity of his own vessel to the Emeu until his attention was called by the sudden order of Captain Chatfield to starboard the helm, followed by the peremptory command, "hard astarboard, stop the engines, and go astern full speed." The second officer being at the wheel was, to use his own language, after passing Bradley's Head, "steering by a star," under the supposition that he was proceeding up the harbour about mid-channel, and he does not seem to have discovered that he was on the south side until a collision was inevitable, and that such steps as were practicable were being taken by Mr. Chatfield to lessen its effects as much as possible.

We do not attribute any blame to the pilot or persons in charge of the Emeu, as we consider the vessel was handled skilfully, and that the sternboard was necessary to cant her head to seaward, and as it is not attempted to be denied that the requisite mast head and sidelights were exhibited aboard of her, there does not appear to us to be any valid excuse for not perceiving from the Wiliams that the Emeu was underway.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
H. H. BROWNE,
W. S. DELOITTE,
BENJAMIN DARLEY,
CHARLES SMITH.

The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at 11 o'clock, at the Company's Offices, George-street.

Mr. R. Jones took the chair.

The Secretary read the following report:—

At the seventeenth half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, held in the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1860, the following report was presented:—

The directors have to congratulate the proprietors on the completion of the office in which they are now assembled. While the style and finish of the building reflect great credit on the architect and builder, the whole has been accomplished, including the purchase of the land and all expenses, at a cost of £4859 4s. 7d. The rental of the offices let off will produce an income nearly equal in amount to the interest realised on the original investment of the capital expended, leaving the company almost rent free.

It will be in the recollection of the proprietors that there remained unpaid at the last half-yearly meeting an adjusted loss by the Sabina, amounting to £2000; this sum the directors have written off the reserve fund, that fund being specially set apart to provide for occasional losses in excess of the amount of premiums in hand.

The directors have the pleasure of reporting to the proprietors that the claim of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., by the Selma, which has been pending for the last five years, has at last been amicably settled.

The accounts for the half-year stand as follows:—

Balance at the credit of profit and loss, 30th September, 1859			£2,205 11 3
Less dividend declared 26th October, 1859			1,125 0 0
Leaving			£1,080 11 3
The receipts for the half-year have been—			
Interest	£421 18 5		
Premiums from 1st October, 1859, to 31st March, 1860	4683 15 9		
			5,105 14 2
Making			£6,186 5 5
The expenditure for the same period has been—			
Directors' and auditors' fees, salaries, and incidental expenses		£1093 5 6	
Returns for short interest	£253 19 7		
Losses and averages paid (exclusive of the Sabina)	2626 8 10		
		2880 8 5	
			3,973 13 11
Leaving			£2,212 11 6
With a reserve fund of			8,000 0 0
Making			£10,212 11 6

Against this sum the directors have only to report two small claims now in course of settlement, amounting to £830.

The result of the half year having been as favourable as could have been anticipated, considering the great falling off in the colonial trade, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the half year of 7½ per cent. on the paid up capital of the Company. The dividend to be payable at the Company's office on Monday, the 13th instant.

(Signed) R. JONES, chairman.

Sydney, 25th April, 1860.

Profit and Loss from the 1st October, 1859, to the 31st March, 1860.

DR.			
To Directors' and auditors' fees, salaries, and incidental expenses			£1,093 5 6
Returns for short interest, &c.	£253 19 7		
To losses paid	2,626 8 10		
			2,880 8 5
Balance			2,212 11 6
			£6,186 5 5

CR.	
By balance 30th September, 1859	£2,205 11 3
Less dividend declared 26th October, 1859	1,125 0 0
	£1,080 11 3
Interest	421 18 5
Premiums from 1st October, 1859, to 31st March, 1860	4,683 15 9
	£6,186 5 5
Balance	£2,212 11 6

Balance Sheet of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, 31st March, 1860.

DR.	
To Australian Joint Stock Bank (cash)	£915 3 11
Premiums due	1791 19 8
Government Debentures, at par	14,000 0 0
City Corporation ditto, ditto	1,500 0 0
Interest on Debentures to 31st March, 1860	201 15 5
Office furniture	148 7 8
Land in George-street	1,277 0 0
Premises in George-street	5,438 7 7
	£25,272 14 3

CR.	
By Capital	£15,000 0 0
Reserve fund	8,000 0 0
Profit and loss	2,212 11 6
Dividends unpaid	58 4 6
P. W. Flower and Co., London Agency	1 18 7
	£25,272 14 3

We, the undersigned auditors appointed to examine and report upon the affairs of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, do hereby declare that we have examined the books of the said Company, and all necessary documents and vouchers, and that to the best of our respective knowledge and belief, the above balance sheet is a just, true, and faithful report of the accounts and affairs of the company.

(Signed) AMBROSE FOSS.
EDWARD LOTZE.

Declared before me, this 30th day of April, 1860,
(Signed) HENRY PRINCE, J.P.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. KEMP seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman and ectors, and the meeting terminated.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of New South Wales was held yesterday, at 12 o'clock, at the Banking House, George-street.

Sir Daniel Cooper took the chair.

The SECRETARY read the following report:—

Nineteenth report of the board of directors of the Bank of New South Wales to the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors, held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, 25th day of April, 1860.

The directors have now to lay before the proprietors the annexed statement of the affairs of the Bank, for the half-year ended 31st ultimo:—

The undivided balance of 30th September was		£5,287 0 1
To which are to be added the profits, after deducting rebate on current bills, allowing interest on deposits, paying all expenses of management, and providing for bad and doubtful debts		45,246 3 11
Leaving for distribution which the directors recommend to be applied as follows:—		£50,533 4 0
To payment of dividend on capital paid up to date, at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum	£47,256 0 0	
To balance carried to present half-year	3,277 4 0	
		£50,533 4 0

During the past half-year the state of commercial matters in this and the neighbouring colonies has been such as to lead to considerable losses, but your directors have pleasure in stating that they have been enabled to make full provision for these without entrenching on the reserve fund, although they are unable to recommend any addition to that fund from the profits of the half-year.

Some of the proprietors having been absent from the colony at the time of the allotment of the new shares, on the 27th October last, without having left sufficient authority to their agents to accept the shares to which they would have been entitled, the moiety of shares upon which payment should have then been made, were necessarily forfeited. These gentlemen have since requested the board to allow them now to accept and pay up in full the whole of such shares. The directors recommend the admission of these claims, such shares to be entitled to dividend from the date of payment only.

The directors have to report that they have recently secured a valuable allotment of land in the southern part of the city, where a sub-branch will be opened in the ensuing month; also, that on authentic intelligence having been received of the existence of a gold-field on the Snowy River, an agency of the bank was at once opened there; from both these sources the directors anticipate considerable benefit to the bank, and recommend that authority to open such branches and agencies as may be deemed desirable for the interests of the bank, be continued to them.

The directors have to remind the proprietors that the remainder of the new shares allotted on 27th October last, falls due to-morrow, and that shares not then taken up will be forfeited.

The dividend will be paid at the head office to-morrow, and at the branches on receipt of advice.

For and on behalf of the board of directors,
DANIEL COOPER, president.

Aggregate Balance Sheet of the Bank of New South Wales, 31st March, 1860. (Including London branch, to 31st December, 1859):—

DR.	
To bank stock	£661,290 0 0
Notes in circulation	536,362 0 0
Bills payable	1,461,110 11 9
Deposits and other liabilities	2,796,341 15 11
Reserve fund	205,372 11 9
Profit and loss	74,700 17 2
	£5,796,268 16 7

CR.	
By coin and cash balance	£1,018,511 2 3
Bullion in hand, and in transit to London branch, at 31st March, 1860	719,984 5 8
Government securities	57,128 14 6
Notes of other banks	27,602 0 0
Bank premises	67,069 1 10
Bills discounted and other debts due to the bank	3,811,997 14 3
Insurance account	3,925 17 7
	£5,796,268 16 7

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.	
1860.—March 31.	
To Rebate (at current rates) on bills discounted not due at this date	24,167 13 2
Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, on old and new stock	47,256 0 0
Balance carried to Profit and Loss "New Account"	3,277 4 0
	£74,700 17 2

Cr.	
1859.—September 30.	
By amount from last account	5,287 0 1
1860.—March 31.	
By Balance of Current Half-Year's profits after writing off Bad Debts	69,413 17 1
	£74,700 17 2

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.	
1860.—March 31.	
To Balance	205,372 11 9
	£205,372 11 9

Cr.	
1859.—September 30.	
By amount from last account	205,000 0 0
1860.—March 31.	
By Sundry Recoveries from "Bad Debts"	372 11 9
	£205,372 11 9

Audited 24th April, 1860.

EDWARD LOTZE, } Auditors.
B. A. HUNT, }

The report, after some considerable discussion, was agreed to.

A vote of thanks having been awarded to the directors, the meeting separated.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Trucks, Drays, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Drays, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.

MR. H. H. NEWMAN.—At 361, Brickfield Hill, at half-past 10 o'clock, House Furniture and Implements for a Baking Business.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at 1 o'clock, Leather.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Colonial Hams and Bacon, Stock-in-trade of Ironmongery, Tower Proof Carbines, Iron Bedsteads.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Slops, and Fancy Goods.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Revolvers, Meerschaum Pipes, Table Cutlery, Toilet Bottles, Decanters, &c.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Farms at Kurrajong, Cottage at North Shore, Allotments of Land at Newtown, Allotment in Botany-street, Allotments at Campbelltown.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, New Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Glassware.

MR. G. M. PITT.—At Mr. Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock, Fat Bullocks.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Musical Instruments, Watches, Boots, Clothing.

THE MAITLAND RIOT.—MR. E. D. DAY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Presuming that the remarks of one anonymous correspondent are of equal value to those of another, permit me to say a few words in reply to a letter which appears in your issue of the 23rd instant, reflecting (as it appears to me most unjustly) upon the conduct of "Mr. E. D. Day" in connection with the late disturbances which have taken place in this town. The writer says that the public of Maitland are anxious to know the result of the investigation called for. Now I, as an inhabitant of West Maitland state, that such an assertion is not correct, and that (with the exception of a few bitter sectarians who think no measures would have been too coercive) the majority of the public feel quite satisfied with Mr. Day's conduct, and that he did all that lay in his power to suppress the disorder which, had it not been for his presence and exertions, might have been attended with more serious consequences.

But the animus of your correspondent appears in a succeeding paragraph, in which he asserts that it is the opinion of the intelligent portions of the citizens of Maitland that Mr. Day's services should be dispensed with, and suggests that the duties of police magistrate might be discharged by some of the unpaid J.P.s. Now, it is easy to make assertions but difficult to prove such as are not founded on truth, and I defy this "Old Inhabitant" to show that Mr. Day's exertions, for the preservation of order, the discovery of crime, and proper government of the district over which he presides are not thoroughly appreciated by all the INTELLIGENT portion of the community of Maitland.

It is quite possible that our "Old Inhabitant" may not have experienced the "suavitor in modo" at the hands of Mr. Day, the want of which he so feelingly deplores; possibly, although he desired tender treatment, he did not deserve it, he may have experienced the "fortiter in re," and that may account for his extreme desire to have Mr. Day dismissed, and obtain the services of some less austere but more complying gentleman to undertake the duties of police magistrate, which I maintain are performed by Mr. Day without fear or affection, and in such a manner as to give full satisfaction to the INTELLIGENT portion of the citizens of Maitland, although an "Old Inhabitant," who is, doubtless, smarting under an old grudge, may not be of the number.

I have the honour, &c.,
Your obedient servant,
FAIR PLAY.

West Maitland, 24th April.

The Wesleyan Church Bazaar, held at Mudgee last week, realised £350 clear of all expenses.

GENERAL Drapery Goods, Slops, Fancy Goods, &c.—Ex Phœnician and Dirigo.—Messrs. Charles Moore and Co. request us to call the attention of warehousemen, drapers, outfitters, dealers, and the trade to their sale of the above-named goods, to take place at the Rooms, Pitt-street, this day (Thursday), commencing at eleven o'clock prompt.—ADV.

WE are requested to remind boot and shoe buyers of Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s Sale of boots and shoes, this day, at the Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, 115 trunks, ex Phœnician. See advertisements.—ADV.

NEW FRENCH.—13th April. From New French run: Brown mare, off hind foot white, spot of white on near hind foot, like O over L and triangle near shoulder. Bay horse, star on forehead, hind feet white, like O over JR off shoulder. To be sold on 11th May. On 14th April, from Glendon Point: Very dark chesnut mare, H near shoulder, illegible brand off ribs, hind feet white, star on forehead, and small snip on face; a filly foal at foot, unbranded. To be sold on 12th May.

CALIFORNIA.

BY the Electra we have San Francisco papers to the 3rd of March. Previous dates were to February 6.

The Senate has passed a bill for the protection of female children under seventeen years of age, making it misdemeanor to employ girls at dance houses, public gardens, &c.

Governor Downey has transmitted a message to the Legislature, accompanied by a petition signed by several thousands of our citizens in the interior, praying that the crime of highway robbery be hereafter punished with the death penalty.

Mr. Warner has introduced a bill into the Assembly in relation to our Indian affairs, which is of more than ordinary importance. Mr. Warner is, undoubtedly, earnest in his desire to improve our relations with the aboriginies, and has given the subject much more than usual attention. Many sound and excellent suggestions are embraced in his measure. It is feared, however, that the bill will not pass.

The Sacramento correspondent of the *San Francisco Herald*, says:—The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly here, have made quite an onslaught upon the Mongolians. The Bill introduced provides for a tax of 16 dollars a month upon each Chinaman in the mines until the 1st October, 1863, and thenceforward 20 dollars. This will amount to a virtual prohibition of the Celestials.

The 128th anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, the Father of his Country, had been celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion by the pupils of Santa Clara College. The theatre attached to the College was used for the purpose, and the exercises, which were of a most interesting character, were enlivened by the presence of an audience numbering at least one thousand, composed of the friends and relatives of the students, from all parts of the State.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to authorise the issuance of seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of school bonds by the Board of Education of San Francisco, for the purpose of raising funds to build school-houses. The bill provides that it shall be the duty of the treasurer to set apart the first moneys coming into the city and county treasury, to the credit of the school fund, a sum sufficient to pay the semi-annual interest and the annual sinking fund of five thousand dollars. The present rates of taxation are not increased by the provisions of this bill, but a most desirable benefit and saving must result from the proposed alteration in the employment of the money. The Board of Education are in possession of several large and valuable lots deeded to them by the Funding Commissioners; but they are wholly useless for educational purposes, from want of a building fund. As soon as such a fund can be established, the Board will be enabled to construct suitable buildings on those lots, and once in possession of their own school-houses an annual saving of twenty thousand dollars will be effected, that being the amount now paid for rents, buildings, and improvements upon other people's properties.

Intelligence was received in Stockton, Monday evening, says the *Republican*, to the melancholy effect that Richard Ridgway, an old citizen of Stockton, had been shot and killed at Reynolds' Ferry, in Calaveras county. Mr. Ridgway was a member of the late firm of Moore and Ridgway, merchants here, and owners of Reynold's Ferry and a store. A man by the name of Peterson was given an interest in the store, and employed to attend to the whole of the property. Mr. Ridgway went to settle up the business, and Peterson forbade him to take an account of stock. A short time thereafter Peterson sold the property, and Moore and Ridgway enjoined the purchasers. The case came for hearing on Saturday last, in Molumne Hill, and was decided in favour of Moore and Ridgway. The sheriff sent a deputy with Ridgway to place him in possession, and on Sunday morning last Peterson shot and killed him. What occurred immediately preceding the act of killing has not been reported. Peterson is in gaol. Mr. Ridgway was about thirty-three years of age, and a very quiet and estimable man.

A contract has been entered into for building a powerful new steamer for the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to run between Panama and San Francisco. She is to be called the Queen of the Pacific. She is to have two beam engines, seventy-two-inch cylinders, and twelve feet stroke. He has also contracted with Harlin, Hollingworth, and Co., of Wilmington, Del., builders of the Champion, Mr. V.'s iron steamer on the Pacific, for building an iron stern-wheel steamer, for the San Juan, Nicaragua, that will carry one thousand passengers and their baggage, and will draw only two feet water.

RICH QUARTZ IN JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.—A telegraphic dispatch to the *Sacramento Union*, dated Yreka, Feb. 26, says: The *Jacksonville Sentinel* says Ish and Co., have completed their arastra, and up to Tuesday last crushed 400 pounds of quartz rock, the product of which was 444 ounces of gold. From a piece weighing 4 pounds, 12½ ounces of gold was obtained. It is estimated that this company have already taken out 125,000 dollars. Two pieces, one weighing 7 pounds and the other 20 pounds, have been sent to J. W. Tucker, San Francisco, in order that the people of California may witness for themselves the surpassing richness of these new mines. On Friday evening, February 24, the Ish Company cleaned up the rock from the arastra. From less than 800 pounds of rock they obtained 60 pounds of amalgam. Ross and Co. have crushed 300 pounds of rock, which has given an average of 10 dollars to the pound. One piece, weighing 4 pounds, gave 11 ounces and 15 dollars; another piece, weighing 3 pounds, gave 6 ounces; and another, weighing 14 pounds, gave 86 ounces of gold.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WE have advices to February 9th, from Victoria.

The *Colonist* of that date says:—

Sixteen skiffs and canoes, containing ninety-one men, cleared within the last two days at the Custom-house, for New Westminster, on the way to the mines.

The Hudson Bay Company received, February 8th, per Pacific, from Portland, twenty packages of furs, valued at 20,000 dollars.

A correspondent of the *Port Townsend Register*, says:—A rumour reached this place by the last mail, that the Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, had been appointed Governor of Vancouver Island. Should this rumour prove true, his Excellency Governor Douglass, Companion of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, &c., will have to domicile himself in British Columbia, or retire to the shades of private life, either of which events would be a source of much gratification to the people of Victoria, though they would prefer his going to British Columbia, because in that event, they think many of the negroes would follow him.

The "coloured element" intend holding a meeting, soon, to take into consideration the Harper's Ferry affair, and to abolish slavery in the United States, or dissolve the Union. Should I find the Union to be endangered by this important political element on Vancouver Island, I will not fail to notify you of the fact.

News has just been received, of valuable discoveries recently made in the vicinity of Fort Alexander. The reports are so much better than anything heretofore brought from that region, that a rush will be made in that direction as soon as the season opens.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.—We have been permitted to examine the Annual Agricultural Return collected by the police for the information of the Registrar-General in compiling the "Annual Register." From it we gather the following:—Number of holders of land, 588; total extent of holdings, 46,398 acres, of which 48,095 acres are not in cultivation, and the remainder, 3805 acres, are under crops as follows:—1923 are for wheat; 1030 for maize; 41 ditto for feed; 30 ditto for barley for grain and 48 acres for feed; 21 acres of oats for grain and 136 for feed; 9 acres rye; 13 acres millet; 129 acres potatoes; 13 acres sorghum and imphee; 309 acres sown grasses; and 45 acres gardens and orchards. The produce of the above land for last year was, 28,530 bushels of wheat; 29,784 bushels of maize; 405 bushels of barley; 702 bushels of oats; 235 bushels of rye; 150 bushels of millet, 252 tons of potatoes; 28 cwt. of sorghum or imphee hay—5 tons of barley, 91 tons oaten, 96 of sown grass. In the portion of this police district contained in the county of Cumberland, there are 18 holders of land to the total extent of 1381 acres, of which 1243 acres are uncultivated. There are 41 acres of wheat, producing 735 bushels, 49 acres of maize, growing 1082 bushels; 8 acres of millet, producing 25 tons, and there is 1 acre of oats for feed. On the 1st April, in the district, there were 1912 head of horse stock; 13,229 of horned cattle, no sheep, and 5829 pigs. In the district on the 31st March last, there were but three vineyards, of the total extent of 17¼ acres, but 11¼ were unproductive. Of the remaining area, 4 acres were used for growing grapes for making wine and brandy, and of these products there were, of the first, 600 gallons, and 60 gallons of the second; of the remaining area 2 acres were used for growing table grapes, and produced, so it is stated, 124 lbs.—*Illawarra Mercury*.

TALLAGANDA.—13th April:—Chesnut mare, small star in forehead, a little white on hind heels, CL off shoulder, JH conjoined near shoulder with like J sideways over, pulled tail. To be sold on 17th May.

TO BUILDERS and others. — WATCH-HOUSE CONDOBOLIN.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for tenders for the erection of a Watch-house at Condobolin.

Tenders, to be endorsed "Tender for Watch-house, Condobolin," will be received at the Public Works Office, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 8th May next.

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Condobolin.

The Treasury, Sydney, April 25th.

BLUE CLOTHING.—Attention is invited to the notice from this department, published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 24th instant, calling for TENDERS for the above.

A WRIT having been received by the undersigned, Returning-Officer for the Electorate District of St. Leonard's, Public Notice is hereby given that the NOMINATION of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the said Electorate, will take place at Ryde, at noon, on MONDAY, the thirtieth day of April, 1860.

In the event of such electorate being contested, and a Poll demanded, it will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of May next, at the following places:—Ryde, St. Leonard' Lane Cove, Manly Beach, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, and Pitt Water.

J. BLAXLAND, Returning-Officer for the Electorate of St. Leonard's.

Hermitage, Ryde, April 23.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARD'S.—GENTLEMEN,—A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Assembly in consequence of the resignation of our late member, E. M. Sayers, Esq., I beg to offer myself as your representative, and solicit your suffrages.

I am induced to do so not only from my desire to be useful, if possible, to this my native land; but also in consequence of the very great support you gave me at the last general election, as well as having been solicited by a large number of your body.

It is impossible for me to visit every portion of your Electorate during the short period between this and the day of election, and I trust that you will consider it unnecessary, having so lately given you an exposition of my political opinions; but I will endeavour, as far as possible, to see you, and trust at the nomination I shall be able to give such an outline of my views as to induce you to extend to me your further support, and to record your votes in my favour on the day of polling, to take place on the 2nd of May.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC SHEPHERD.

Heleni, Kissing Point, 23rd April.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.

On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.

Directors.
Chairman—John Fairfax, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. Christie, Esq.
The Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq. | The Hon. J Mitchell, Esq.
George King, Esq. | M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Medical Referee—Sprott Boyd, Esq., M.D.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Bankers—The Australian Joint Stock Bank.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.

Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.

Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	40	£2 16 0	20	£3 14 10	45	£6 0 0
30	2 3 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 13 8	55	8 5 0

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate, received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for Children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found the Prospectuses of the Society.

The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.

The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.

(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3rd.) SMALL ASSURERS being saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15, 1859.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for Life Assurance, Fidelity Guarantee, Endowments, and Annuities.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. 25.

Head Office, London.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Directors,—George Thornton, Esq.
J. Young, Esq., English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
Agents,—J. G. Waller and Co., Wynyard-square.
Medical Referees,—Charles Muller, Esq., M.D.
Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Melbourne Offices, 99, Collins-street West.
Michael O'Grady, secretary.
LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Life policies issued upon the faithful representations of assurers are indisputable.

Three-fourths of the profits of the society are divisible amongst the policy holders on the "With Profits" table of premiums.

Assurances are granted for every description of life contingency, either with profits, or at lower rates, without profits.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments. They are such as are charged in Europe, and the lowest that can be adopted with full security to the assured and the society.

Policies are not forfeited as in other societies. When four years payments have been made, the policy-holders, if unable or unwilling to continue paying, may receive fresh policies in exchange equivalent to the then value of the premiums already paid, or a cash payment in purchase of the policies.

On Policies amounting to £200 and upwards for the whole of life, one-half of the premium may remain unpaid at interest for five years.

Policies two years in existence are not forfeited by suicide.

Annuities, immediate and deferred, granted. Also, Endowments, payable at a given age, or contingent upon death at an earlier period.

No Charge for Policy Stamps.

Medical Examiners remunerated by the Society.

The Concession by the Society to the Assured, in the ordinary course of business, of every advantage and facility that can be safely granted.

Claims on the Society, are paid in Australia three months after satisfactory proof of death, or before the expiry of that period, by arrangement.

No extra premium charged for residence in any part of Europe, New Zealand, Australia, the Cape colony, or British America.

Assurances may be effected for India or China on reasonable terms, and on the lives of Naval and Merchant Seamen and Officers at moderate rates.

RATES OF ASSURANCE FOR £100.

Age next Birth Day.	WHOLE LIFE.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£1 18 0	£1 13 7
25	2 2 9	1 17 8
30	2 8 2	2 2 6
35	2 15 0	2 8 6
40	3 3 9	2 16 3

Every information to be had by applying to the Agents.
J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1849.
Empowered by Act of the Legislative Council.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, 82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
Directors:
The Hon. Henry Miller, M.L.C., Chairman
W. R. Barnby, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
John Dinwoodie, Esq., J.P.
William Hall, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. William Highett, M.L.C.

Risks taken at the usual rates, and the utmost liberality afforded to insurers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who have been appointed agents for New South Wales.

RAYMOND and CO.,
Treasury-buildings, George-street

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison; President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Bereastle. Apply from 9 to 11, 229, Macquarie-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.—SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
Subscribed Capital £250,000
DIRECTORS:—
S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

Within the last four years this company has paid for losses by fire the sum of £15,808 5s. 0d.

The directors would point out the public advantages derived from the establishment of this truly colonial institution. The rates of premium on fire insurance have been reduced 75 per cent. below the rates charged by the English companies some few years back—and they are now as low as those charged by the English companies established here. The liability of a large body of wealthy shareholders is unlimited, so that a security equal to the largest subscribed capital of the English companies is assured, with the great advantage of the security being in the colony, and lastly, the profits of the company are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, from 2s. 3d to 6s. 6d. per cent.

BUILDINGS—shingled ditto ditto ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. per cent.

WOODEN BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards. Shingled, special.

Agents are appointed in every considerable town in the colony.

N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires, country properties being insured against such casualties.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital, £1,259,760.
Income for 1858, £197,188; invested funds, £404,499.
Directors for Australasia:
A. Ross, Esq., J.P. | James Gill, Esq.
C. Bradshaw, J.P. | A. B. Whyte, Esq.
Superintendent, James Rattray, Esq.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Insurances effected at the reduced rates of premium.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The rates charged in Australasia are the same as those in England.

All losses on adjustment paid in Sydney.

Forms of proposal and all information can be obtained on application at the office, in Sydney, 60, Margaret-street.

WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditto ditto 3 months

and at rates to be agreed on for longer periods.

For the greater convenience of depositors, bank post bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment. By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—An AGENCY of this Bank is now established on the Snowy River Gold-fields, under the management of Mr. JOSEPH YATES, of Adelong, of which the public is respectfully informed. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.

Sydney, 28th February, 1860.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund 205,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

			Per Annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice	...	2½ per cent.
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto	...	3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months' ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto	...	5 ditto
Ditt	on 12 ditto ditto	...	5½ dttto

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,908

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

		Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½	per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto	3	ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4	ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5	ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½	ditto

And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

TO PUBLIC LECTURERS, SECRETARIES OF SOCIETIES, and others.—The Committee of the New South Wales Alliance have resolved in future to LET their spacious Hall on the following reduced charges, viz.:—For evenings, £2 2s.; for bazaars, &c., day and evening, £5 5s., and 30s. for half days. Special attention is called to the above, as the hall can accommodate 700 people comfortable. Applications for the above to be sent to Mr. MORRISON, 264, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts.

J. H. MORRISON, } Honorary
G. J. CROUCH, } secretaries.

DENTISTRY.—Established 1842.—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists, continue to supply Artificial Teeth, extract teeth, teeth plugged with gold, and all other operations appertaining to their profession. Mr. J. EMANUEL wishes to inform strangers visiting the colony, that he passed his examination in the Hague, Holland, in the year 1836, and received his dental diploma. George-street North, near Hunter-street.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—

A single tooth, from ... ... 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.

Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street. On Sunday from 10 till 2.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN AN INSTANT, with Mr. ESKELL's Odontalgic Essence, price 2s. 6d. per bottle; Eskell's Elixir, for purifying the breath, cleansing the mouth, removing unpleasant odours, &c.; charge 2s. 6d. per bottle. Galvanic Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Loss of teeth supplied from one to a complete set. Advice and extracting gratis from 8 till 10 o'clock. At 21, Hunter-street, Sydney.

STEVENSON, Medical Herbalist, 256, Elizabeth-street, three doors from Bathurst-street.

GOUT SPECIFIC.—A safe and sure cure for gout rheumatism, from herbs, in bottles 10s. each.

OINTMENT, decidedly the best in the world, for ulcers, sores, cancers, ringworms, or snake bites, &c., 5s.

HERB PILLS produce a healthy action upon the liver, cleansing the stomach, and purifying the blood; 2s. 6d.

COLONIAL HERB EXTRACT to purify the blood and invigorate the system. In quart bottles, 10s.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE HEAD.—Caution to the Deaf.—F. R. HOGHTON, M.R.C.S.E. and L.A.C, Surgeon-Aurist, of 23, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, London, will send a book for Self-Cure, containing the addresses of 200 persons cured, on the receipt of twelve stamps. This book will rescue sufferers from the grasp of all pretenders of the present day. Consultations free from 11 till 4. Established 13 years. Testimonials from Professor Bransby, Cooper, Ashton Key, and Mr. Morgan

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.—This invaluable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, and huskiness in the throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat, which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose, find immediate relief; and one bottle, in most cases, will effect a cure.

Prepared and sold by Thomas Powell, No. 16 (late 5½), Blackfriars Road, near the Bridge, London. Sold also by all the respectable chemists and wholesale and retail patent medicine vendors throughout the kingdom. Established 1824.

Can be obtained of all chemists and medicine vendors throughout Australia.

CLYDE RIVER.—The Doncaster covered COACHES ply daily between Braidwood and Nelligen.
Goods per luggage van, 12s. per cwt.
Ditto per passenger van, as per agreement,
Booking office, Phœnix Wharf, Sydney.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.—PATENT SELF-ACTING WATER-CLOSETS.—These closets are complete in themselves, and are fitted in neat mahogany cases. They require no cisterns, can be fixed in a few hours, and used in any part of a dwelling without causing any unpleasant smell. They have superseded the old D pan closet in England; are thoroughly flushing, more cleanly, less liable to get out of order, and are much cheaper. At LENEHAN'S, Castlereagh-street, where one of the closets can be seen.

LEA and PERRIN'S celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce, and applicable to every variety of dish. Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell Lea and Perrin that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. and P. having discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their Worcestershire Sauce, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrin are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERRIN, Worcester, England; CROSSE and BLACKWELL and other oilmen and merchants, London]

STOP WATCHES, Race Watches, and Marine Recorders.—A few of the above for SALE by the undersigned from the best makers, with independent centre-seconds, compensation balance, and all the recent improvements, suitable for doctors, captains, and sportsmen; price, £35 each.

A. BLAU, 15, Hunter-street, first floor.

NEW and ELEGANT JEWELLERY.—An invoice consisting of Ladies' Gold Rings, and Lockets, Vinaigrettes, Chains, Sleeve Links, Pins, &c., of new designs, just opened at A. BLAU, 15, Hunter-street.

BASS'S No. 3 BURTON ALE, of the NEW BREWING.—The undersigned have received their first importation of the above in the ship Switzerland, and will continue to receive monthly shipments throughout the season direct from Messrs. Bass and Co., Burton on Trent. TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

J. G. WALLER and CO., of Wynyard-square, have now on SALE, some magnificent samples of Champagne, both in pints and quarts; also, sparkling Hock sparkling Moselle and Claret, which they can strongly recommend.

ALSOPP'S ALE, bottled by F. Friend and Co., of very fine quality, now ON SALE, by J. G. WALLER and Co., Wynyard-square.

B. B. H. CROWN IRON.—Invoices of the above, in the harbour, and to arrive, always for SALE by the undersigned. Buyers for export may effect a considerable saving by taking an entire shipment. IREDALE and CO., iron merchants.

IREDALE and CO.'S COLZA OIL.—This oil is of the finest quality, and of greater illuminating power than any before offered to the public. It is free from all unpleasant smell, does not smoke, and, owing to its purity, will never clog the operations of the lamp.

SEED OATS.—On SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers, a small parcel of very prime Seed Oats, New Zealand. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

LUCERNE and CLOVER SEED.—Best new English now landing. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

PRIME POTATOES.—Brown's River, a few tons for sale. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

POTATOES, Potatoes.—Just arrived, a CARGO, from New Zealand, in quantities to suit purchasers, at £5 10s. per ton. J. WELSH and CO., Circular Quay.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf

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AMERICAN MINING TOOLS, landing ex Oscar, and daily expected ex Alma, via Melbourne:—
Day's long-handled C. S. shovels
Ditto D ditto ditto ditto
Collin's and Co 's handled axes
Simmon's California picks
Patent spring clothes pins
Invoice of Indiarubber combs.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

BLOCHAIRN IRON COMPANY'S MANUFACTURE.—On SALE by the undersigned:—
Boiler plates of various sizes
Angle and T iron, ditto
Bar iron, round, flat, and square, ditto.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED are the Sole Agents here for the Clyde Galvanizing Iron Company, and have constantly on hand their manufacture of Tiles, corrugated and plain sheets, of various guages and lengths.

FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

STEAM ENGINES.—On SALE by the undersigned.—2 of Messrs. Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co.'s manufacture
One, a 10 horse-power portable, with enlarged fire box, &c., fitted up complete
One, a 8 horse-power portable, with enlarged fire box, &c., fitted up complete. Also,
One 10 horse-power stationary engine, manufactured by Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., of Glasgow.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

QUICKSILVER.—For SALE, by the undersigned—30 bottles, each 109, nett 75 lbs.

FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

PIG IRON.—On SALE, by the undersigned, ex late arrivals,
100 tons, Blair and Gartsherrie.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

SWEET SCOTCH OATMEAL, just landed, 40 lb. bags, 10s. each. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

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500 BAGS WHITE CHINA SUGAR
350 bags best Patna rice
100 bags ditto Java ditto,
On SALE at G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

FOR SALE—100 boxes Scores' Washing Crystals
10 cases light thumb blue
50 bags fresh walnuts
20 cases Wotherspoon's confectionary
6 ditto jujubes
G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—The undersigned has 25 tons first quality Colonial Flour, in 100 lb. and 200 lb. bags, £21 10s. per ton, bags given in. Terms, cash. R. COWAN, Reiby Cottage.

FOR SALE, a very stylish driving PHAETON, nearly new. M'DERMOTT and M'CORMACK, 128, Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE, a very light new PATENT SAFETY, a light-running Sociable, a very light American Waggon, Gigs, Dogcarts, new and second-hand. M'DERMOTT and M'CORMACK, coach builders, 128, Pitt-street North.

TO CATTLE BREEDERS AND OTHERS.—Imported Hereford Bulls, ex Cateaux Wattel, for private SALE. Three splendid imported bulls, at Homebush Paddocks, in first-rate condition. Apply to THOMAS DAWSON, 421, George-street, auctioneer and commission agent.

FOR SALE, cheap, a new Brick COTTAGE, containing three rooms and kitchen; verandah, garden, and water; well finished, with every convenience. Apply to W. LEVER, Spicer-street, Point Piper Estate, Paddington.

UNOCCUPIED BLOCKS of Country in Queensland, for SALE. REA and CO., stock and station agents, 21, Hunter-street.

STORE SHEEP, STORE SHEEP.—FOR SALE:—
5000 wethers, 3 and 4 years old
300 maiden ewes, 2 years old
800 ewes, 3 years old
700 ditto, 4 years old
1500 ditto, 5 years old.
Deliverable at Gombeola, Molong. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-st.

STORE CATTLE—STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, 1000 head of MIXED CATTLE, from the famous herds of Andrew Brown, Esq., Castlereagh River. Apply to THOMAS DAWSON, 421, George-street, auctioneer and commission agent.

FAT WETHERS, FAT WETHERS.—For Private SALE, Fat Wethers, in the Homebush Paddocks, in lots to suit purchasers. THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 421, George-street.

FOR SALE, about 2000 EWES, to lamb next spring, ages one to six years, deliverable near Gayndah, in the Wide Bay district. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO. Spring-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

FOR SALE,—
1400 Wethers, more or less, 3½ years old
1100 ditto, ditto ditto, 2½ ditto
3500 ditto, ditto ditto, 3½ to 7½ ditto.

The greater part of the wethers, and a large number of ewes, are fit for the butcher. The whole are in good condition, and have never been diseased. No objection to deliver them at Queanbeyan or Goulburn. Application to be made to the undersigned, at Coolamatong, Manero.

ARTHUR BLOMFIELD.

PEAK DOWNS, Leichhardt District.—FOR SALE Nine BLOCKS of COUNTRY in the above favourite locality. Full particulars on application. LOTZE and LARNACH

DISTRICT OF MARANOA.—WOODSTOCK and BLENHEIM RUNS, together with 10,120 SHEEP, more or less, warranted sound.—Mr. BREWSTER has been instructed to offer for sale, by private contract, those well known runs, WOODSTOCK and BLENHEIM, situated in the above favoured district, having a frontage to both sides of the MURILLA CREEK, by which, and its tributaries, they are abundantly and conveniently watered, and adjoining the well known stations of Messrs. J. and A. BELL and THOMAS HALL, Esqs. The country consists or open box ridges, interspersed with myall and salt bush, sound and healthy in the wettest seasons.

The improvements are good, substantial, and useful.

With these runs will be sold the following first-class sheep, viz.:—

4520 breeding ewes, of ages
1480 ewes, 2, 4, and 6 tooth
1500 wethers, 4 tooth
1000 ditto, 2 tooth
1500 mixed weaners
120 rams.

10,120 more or less, warranted sound.

The attention of parties on the look-out for a first-class PASTORAL PROPERTY is particularly directed to the above STATIONS AND STOCK, the runs being among some of the earliest selections in the district, were secured by an old and experienced bushman on account of their richness of pasture, abundance of water, and large grazing capabilities.

Mr. BREWSTER earnestly invites purchasers to visit the property and judge for themselves, being fully satisfied that the above description of both stock and station will be borne out on inspection.

For further particulars, apply at the Rooms, Squatter's Exchange, George-street, Sydney.

COMET and M'KENZIE RIVERS (QUEENSLAND. —For SALE, six splendid Blocks of open Salt Bush country—abundantly watered—situated at the junction of the above rivers. For further particulars apply to JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

STORE CATTLE. STORE SHEEP.—For SALE, several lots of the above, in various districts. Particulars of which can be obtained on application at the Rooms.

JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent.
Squatter's Exchange, George-street.

UNSTOCKED RUNS on the DARLING DOWNS.—Messrs. RAYMOND and CO. have received instructions to offer for SALE by private contract, the following runs:—"Urie," "Talah," and "Bridgewood," situated in the district of Darling Downs, and adjoining the well known salt bush and fattening runs of Messrs. Ferrett and Lang, known as "Wallum and Chinchilla." These runs offer unusual advantages to parties looking out for new runs, as they are in a well known first-class fattening and settled district, and have a frontage to a never falling creek of water of 30 miles.

For further particulars apply at the office, Treasury-buildings, George-street.

SPLENDID SHEEP PROPERTY, NEW ENGLAND, worth the particular attention of small capitalists.

Messrs. RAYMOND and CO. have received instructions to offer for SALE, a first-class SHEEP STATION in the northern district of New England, with about 9000 well-bred sheep (of which 4600 are breeding ewes), 200 head of cattle (a dairy herd), and 25 head of horses, of which 12 are selected hacks. Station is capable of carrying 12,000 sheep in all seasons, and 300 cattle.

The improvements are more extensive and complete than on most stations, no expense necessary to the thorough working of the station having been spared. They include every convenience for a homestead for a private family. Mail twice a-week to and from Sydney and Queensland.

Further particulars and tracings can be obtained at their office, Treasury-buildings, George-street.

STORE CATTLE.
500 head, mixed, from two to seven, delivered at Tarrela, near Barraba
300 head from two to six, delivered at Borah, Melville Plains
800 head, delivered near Armidale
600 ditto bullocks } delivered on the Richmond.
400 ditto cows }
For further particulars apply to RAYMOND and Co., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Prime Milch Cow.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Henry to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A remarkably fine milch cow, imported ex Columbian. She has just calved, is in full milk, now giving 12 quarts per day, and can be highly recommended for a private family, being particularly quiet.

Pair of powerful Carriage Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

A pair of fine upstanding brown geldings, 4 and 5 years old, black points, about 16 hands high, broken in to saddle, single and double harness.

Prime Milch Cow.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Marony to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A black cow, recently calved, with calf at side, just arrived from Wollombi.

Prime Milch Cow.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A very fine red cow and calf, suitable for family use or a dairy.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

3 remarkably fine milch cows and calves
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts
Drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Todd Horses.
From the Stud of Charles Reynolds, Esq.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, early next week,

A draft of first-class horses, all thoroughly broken, among them is a pair of bay carriage horses, a perfect match.

They will arrive by Saturday's steamer.

Gentleman's Hack.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246 Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

A bay gelding, black points, 6 years, broken in to saddle and any kind of harness.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,

35 horses, consisting of heavy draught, light harness horses, hackneys, &c.
Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, drays, &c.

Waverley Horses,
From Messrs. Busby's stud at Cassilis.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY next,

The following choice horses, from Messrs. Busby's stud at Cassilis—

Bay gelding—foaled in 185, by Waverley, out of Filagree, by Gratis out of Lilla, broken to saddle and harness

Bay ditto—foaled in 185, by Satellite out of Pride, by Waverley out of Bluestocking, by Bortaum out of Bess o' Bedlam, broken to saddle and harness

Bay ditto—foaled in 1854, by Waverley out of Little Kate, by Phantom out of Kate, by Gratis out of Fidget, broken to saddle and harness

Bay ditto—foaled in 1855, by Satellite out of Imogene, by Waverley out of Peace Blossom, by Gratis out of Minda, broken to saddle and harness.

☛ Now on view.

Superior Harness Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Edward Chippendall, of Font Hill, Maitland, to offer for private sale, the following choice horses, all well broken, and quiet—

A pair of grey geldings, 15½ hands, 5 years old, broken to saddle, single and double harness, both powerful horses, up to any work

A pair of bay geldings, 16 hands, broken to saddle and all kinds of harness, 6 and 7 years old, an exceedingly fine pair of horses

A handsome grey cob, excellent in harness or saddle, and a capital tandem leader

9 other large-sized horses, all broken to harness, and subject to trial, from 4 to 6 years old, and over 15½ hands high.

These horses are particularly worthy of attention.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.

BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Milch Cow, newly calved.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 10 o'clock,

1 milch cow, newly calved.

Musical Instruments, Watches, Boots, Clothing.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Flutinas, musical boxes, violins, &c.
Gold and silver watches
Invoice of sundry jewellery
Wellington and other boots
5 boxes clothing (second-hand)
Overcoats, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

FRIDAY, 27th April.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Bales of wool
Sheepskins
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Stock Sale.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Stores, Sussex-street, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock,

20 fat calves
30 fat pigs.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Produce Sale.

Hay, Maize, Bran, Flour, Potatoes, Tobacco Leaf, Stems, &c., &c.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction at their Stores, Sussex-street, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock,

Consignments of the above produce, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, cash.

Superior Tobacco Leaf and Stems.

FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Stores, Sussex-street,

5 bales very superior tobacco leaf
4 ditto stems.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 26th April.

At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, New Pitt-street.
On account of those concerned.
33 Crates Earthenware,
Ex Switzerland, Doherty, from Liverpool.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, New Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

33 crates earthenware, comprising assorted crates.
Plates, traffles and muffins, Coreina and Alma
Bakers, flat dishes, gravy dishes
Bowls and saucers, black, brown, and blue
Bowls only, ditto ditto
Covered dishes, Coreina and Alma
Dinner sets, unique hawthorn
Rockingham teapots, overlopt globe, &c.
And a large quantity of willow ware, &c.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 26th April, 1860.

At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, and Co., New Pitt-street.
20 Casks Assorted Glassware.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by Messrs. Mason, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, New Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

20 casks assorted glassware, comprising
Decanters
Sugars and creams
1-5th quart tumblers
Nobblers
Butters
Cut half-pint tumblers
Caraffes
Candlesticks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☛ Notice to Purchasers of Glass and Earthenware.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sales, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

At the stores of Messrs. Mason Brothers, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay,

☛ On account of whom it may concern.

Comprising—
33 crates earthenware, ex Switzerland.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
20 casks assorted glassware

MONDAY 30th April.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
To Stationers, Grocers, Contractors, Country Storekeepers, and the Trade.

Large and unreserved Sale of General Stationery, just landed, ex Rangatira.
250 Packages of Stationery for unreserved Sale.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,

250 packages of general stationery, of which the following are a few of the leading articles:—
Handmade medium, 25 lbs.
Handmade foolscap, 16 lbs.
Superfine foolscap, blue wove, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 lbs.
Superfine blue laid double foolscap, 28 lbs.
Best ditto foolscap, 16 lbs.
Best cream laid foolscap, 16 lbs.
Superfine large blue wove post, 4to, 16 lbs.
Best small cream laid post, 8vo, 16 lbs. and 19 lbs.
Superfine blue wove medium post, 4to, 16 lbs.
Blue laid Whatman's post, 8vo, 17 lbs.
Blue laid Whatman's post, 4to, 14 lbs.
Blue wove large post, 4to, 14 lbs. and 16 lbs.

PRINTING PAPERS
Double demy, coloured, pink, yellow, light blue, green, 14, 24, 28 lbs.
Double double demy, 78 lbs.
Double cap printing, 24 lbs.
Demy printing, 40 and 42 lbs.
Best ditto, 18, 20, 22 lbs.

Pink blotting, 14 lbs., 16 lbs.
White ditto, 16 and 18 lbs.
Cards, large DL, small DS, small C, extra thick E, superfine, assorted, tinted
Cards, playing, moguls, highlanders
Envelopes, blue wove, cream laid, A 6, B 6, C 6, A 4 D 4
Envelopes, official
Brown papers, imperial, elephant, royal, bag cap, &c., 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 120 lbs.

BAGS.
Crown purple bags, 1, 2, 3, 7 lbs.
Royal purple bags, 1, 3, 7, 12 lbs.
Tea pot, 2 lb. bags
Tea demy, ½ and 1 lb. bags
Imperial brown, 28 lb. bags.

GENERAL STATIONERY.
Memo books of all kinds
Foolscap folio, M. B laid, 4, 5, and 6 quires
Demy 4to copying books, half sheep, 4, 5, and 6 quires
Foolscap 8vo, post 8vo, &c., &c.
Bank pencils, best drawing ditto
Oak stationery cases
Mahogany ditto, ditto fitted
Writing cases, travellers' desks, leather
Pewter inkstands
Walnut double inkstands, with drawers
Black, ebony, and fancy ditto ditto
Handcock's patent ink glasses, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8
Albion ink glasses
Penholders in satinwood, quill, and cedar
Fancy blotting books, ink powders
Gillott's steel pens, assorted Nos.
Bottle indiarubber, patent ditto
Coloured wafers, imperial bands, elastic
Ebony, green, and black rulers, 15, 18, 21, 24 in.

The attention of buyers is called to this wholly unreserved and important sale of stationery, which comprises almost every article in the trade.

Terms.—Cash, under £50; over that sum, approved bills at three months from day of sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 27th April.

To Ironmongers and others.
One Hundred and Fifty Packages of General Ironmongery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 27th April, at 11 o'clock,

150 packages general ironmongery, comprising as follows—
Four-post solid iron bedsteads, blue bamboo
Four-post tube square roof, ditto
Child's half-tester, bamboo
Half-tester bedsteads, solid iron, brass vases, &c.
Casks 1¼ inch fine clasp nails
Casks 2 inch ditto ditto
Casks 14lb. counter clouts
Casks 10lb. 2 inch rose, sharp points
Casks 25lb. 3 inch ditto, chisel points
Sorby's masons' chisels, assorted and points
Sets of black carving tools, joiners' and cabinetmakers'
Sorby's best screw augers
Screw auger bits
Broad axes, carpenters' adzes, shingling hatchets
Shell eyed augurs, hay knives
Turning and framing chisels, gouges, top irons
Cast and steel cut irons, feltesbor irons
Plough bits, Sorby's joiners' mallets, carpenters' ditto
Braces, plated 36 bits, improved iron ditto
Sorby's B.C.S. shell gimlets, saw frames
C.S. compass saws, turning webs
C.S. panel saws, ripping ditto, half ditto
C.S. blue back saws, brass ditto
Wilkinson's sheep shears
Plugged bar weights, 7 lb., 14 lb., 28 lb.
Brickmakers' shovels, colliers' ditto
C. and S. spades
7-inch carpenters' patent rim locks, 8-inch ditto
D. and chest locks
Bright body cart harness, assorted
B. W. compasses, wire guages
Driving cranks, spring dividers
L. chair nails, saw sets, vyces, hand and others
Best bright kit hammers, cattle bells
Sash hooks, castors, buttons, rules, pullies
Door pulls, escutcheons, drawer corners, roller ends
2 and 3 feet engineers' slide rules
Patent mail axles, Clark's tea kitchens, pots and covers
Stew pans, mortars and pestles, glue kettles, box mills
Potato forks, saddlers' clout nails
Avery's weigh machines, bread graters
Counter butter scales (porcelain), coffee pots, spittoons
Bread tins, B. tin tea kettles, J. D. knife trays
Galvanised curved sheet iron, for verandahs
Sideaway's patent shovels, knife cleaners
Gig springs, portable forges, smith bellows
Bright fry pans, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☛ The above are only a few of the articles for sale, the whole of which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers without any reserve, on the day advertised, and will be a good opportunity for the trade in town and country to purchase stock, as it combines nearly every thing in this department.

One hundred and fifteen Trunks Boots and Shoes.
New Winter Goods.
Poole and Co.'s manufacture, ex Phœnician.
THURSDAY, 26th April,

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock,

115 trunks, Poole and Co.'s winter boots and shoes, as above—comprising
Men's calf wellingtons, bevel and square
Ditto ditto three-quarter ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto calf and kip bluchers, bradded
Ditto kip ditto, rough bradded
Ditto patent and plain, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals
Ditto kip watertights, rough bradded
Ditto American pegged boots, kip and grain
Ditto enamelled and grain napoleons
Women's cloth patent goloshed, E.S , T.P.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, to lace, ditto
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto patent seal, ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto cordovan boots, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto black cashmere boots, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto springs
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, lace ditto
Ditto coloured ditto ditto, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto, springs
Ditto ditto ditto, lace ditto, lace ditto
Ditto patent shoes, welts, T.P.H.
Ditto cordovan ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto leather lace boots, T.P.H.
Girls' cloth patent goloshed, E.S boots, T.P.H., 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, lace ditto ditto
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto leather lace boots, T.P.H., 10-13
Ditto black and coloured cashmere, E.S., and button 6-13, 4-5
Youths' and boys' kip and calf bluchers
Ditto ditto half wellingtons
Ditto ditto calf, elastic sides
Ditto ditto patent, ditto
Ditto ditto mock balmorals, &c , &c.
At 1 o'clock,
Leather.
Terms at sale.

Highly important and very extensive Clearance Sale of Wines, Beer, and Spirits,
At the Exchange Stores, Pitt-street North.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Country Buyers, Shippers, Hotel-keepers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Exchange Cellars, on FRIDAY, 27th April, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

(In consequence of their relinquishment of the Exchange Stores), the whole of their goods now therein, comprising

600 casks Byass' bottled ale, } recent importations
600 ditto ditto ditto porter, }
Fine sherries, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Port wine, in ditto ditto
70 hogsheads Coding's ale
105 ditto ditto porter
Byass' old tom in wood and bottles
British brandy in quarter-casks
Spirits of wine in ditto.

Full details of the above will be published prior to the sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Groceries, Oilman's Stores, Sugars, &c.
Important Sale, on TUESDAY, 1st May, at the Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 1st May, at 11 o'clock,

Several new shipments of oilman's stores, groceries, sugars, &c.

Full particulars in a future issue. !

Preliminary Notice.
Important Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c.
FRIDAY, April 27th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his new Rooms, on FRIDAY, April 27th, at 11 o'clock,

A new and seasonable shipment of general drapery and blankets, woollens, and ready-made clothing, and millinery, &c.

Just landed, ex Oliver Cromwell.

Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, Dealers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
26th and 27th instant,
Commencing each day prompt at 11 o'clock.

A superior shipment of General Drapery Goods, Slops, Fancy Goods, &c , now landing, ex Phœnician, consisting of

112 Packages,
suited to the present and approaching seasons.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 26th, and FRIDAY, 27th instant, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,

The abovementioned shipment of useful and seasonable goods, now landing.

Terms, liberal, as usual.

Boots and Shoes.
73 Trunks of Seasonable Goods.
To Boot and Shoemakers, Drapers, and the Trade.
On TUESDAY, 1st May, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

73 trunks boots and shoes, all seasonable goods.

Terms at sale.

Day of Sale THURSDAY, 26th April, 1860.
House Furniture, and all the apparatus for carrying on an extensive Baking Business.

H. H. NEWMAN has instructions from the proprietor (who is relinquishing the business, and leaving Sydney) to sell by public auction, on the Premises, 501, Brickfield-hill, opposite Wilmot-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,

The whole of the implements of trade connected with the business of a baker and confectioner, together with the shop fixtures, glass cases, counter, weighing machine, gas fittings, show glasses, &c. Also, the household furniture, comprising bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, sofas, pictures, Graveley's cooking apparatus, crockery, &c., and books.

Terms, cash, at the fall of the hammer,

SALES BY AUCTION.

SPECIAL NOTICE to IRONMONGERS, Country Storekeepers making up stock, and others.—The entire Stock of Ironmongery, the trust estate of Misses Douglass and Cooper, will be sold by auction, THIS DAY, at 11.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO., auctioneers.
City Mart, 362, George-street. 26th April.

Wing's Taper Saw Files.

On account of whom it may concern.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11,
Part of case No. 1496,
74 dozen Wing's taper saw files, 4½, 5, 6 inch.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Tower Proof Carbines.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex ——, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

THURSDAY, 26th April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 26th instant,
§ 1463—1 case, containing
18 single percussion carbines
1464—1 case, containing
12 double percussion carbines
1465—1 case, containing
11 double percussion carbines.
41 cloth cases
35 leather belt slings
1467-70—4 bundles, containing
5 dozen tinned iron frying pans, Nos. 4, 5, 6.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, April 26th.

To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers and others.
Entire Stock of Messrs. Douglas and Cooper, ironmongers, Maitland—by order of the trustees in the Estate.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the trustees to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.
The entire stock of ironmongery in above estate comprising
Locks and lock furniture of every description
Planes—plough, philister, G. O. G., hollow and round, lambs' tongue, grooving, bead, rabbiting, smoothing, jack, trying, &c.
Drawer knobs
Brass beer taps and vent pegs
Every description of brass ware
Hinges, brass and iron
Looking glasses, Jews' harps
Lock staples, latches, chest handles
Casement hooks, screw eyes, shutter fasteners, saw sets, chain links, tinned buckles, bar ditto
Bits—pelham, cavison, snaffle, and breaking bits
Axle and frame pullies, lower bolts
Barrel and necked bolts, bedscrews
Brass and steel snuffers, bullet moulds
Sardine openers, corkscrews, nipples
Keys, dog collars, coach wrenches
Turnscrews, gauges, spirit levels, chisels
Pincers, nose-bits, gouges, door knockers
Skewers, razors, and strops
Brushes, ground sash tools
Distemper, tooth, nail, hearth, white wash, &c.
Candlesticks, carpenters' rules, tapes
Broom heads, scrub and other brushes
Gimlets, bradawls, pencils, lamp-wick, cruets, butchers' knives, cannisters
Spittoons, heelballs, files, and rasps
Screws, a large assortment
Galvanized and gilt head ditto
Saws of every kind
Tomahawks, meat choppers, cleavers
Hammers, fireirons
Plated spoons, forks, ladles, butter knives, &c.
Table cutlery, pocket cutlery
Hoe's, trowels, axles, hobbles, picks, &c.
Nails of all kinds
Bolts and nuts, coffee mills
Hall's gunpowder, FFF, glass ditto
Gun caps, nipples, pewter measures, peppers
Salts, jugs, lamps, toast racks, spice boxes
Frying pans, &c.
Varnish, carriage body, oak, gold size
Paint—green, white, black, blue, umber, ochre, red
Window glass, assorted
Sieves, pit, crosscut, frame, and other saws
Dung and potato forks, spades, shovels
Iron weights, tea trays, foot baths
Toilet ware, backbands, bullock chains, bar weights, 3-leg pots
Bullock bows, guns, white and coloured sheep-skins, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior English and Colonial-Made Household Furniture
For Positive Sale,
At the Residence of Randolph Nott, Esq., M.L.A., Leswell, Edgecliff-road,
At Eleven o'clock prompt,
On FRIDAY MORNING next, the 27th April,
In consequence of that gentleman's removal into the country.
Comprising—
Handsome Drawing Room Suites
Superior Dining Room ditto
Bed-room Furniture
Kitchen Utensils
Office Furniture, &c., &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Randolph Nott, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, at his Residence, Leswell, Edgecliff-road, Double Bay, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, in consequence of that gentleman's removal to the country.
The whole of the valuable English and Colonial made household furniture, the whole of which has been made by the first makers, expressly to order, comprising—
Handsome rosewood drawing-room suite, made by Hunt and Co., covered in blue and gold damask, with extra chintz covers
Walnut-wood oval loo table, sofa table, and davenports
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, &c., &c.,
Framed engravings
Bronze statuettes, ornaments, &c.,
Set mahogany telescope dining tables
Handsome mahogany horsehair, couch and hair-seated chairs
Spanish mahogany bedstead, made by Smee, of London, with spring mattress, complete
Mahogany wardrobes
Ditto chests of drawers
Toilet glasses, with marble slabs
Handsome mahogany book-case, with plate-glass doors, complete
Ditto book-case
200 volumes books
Kitchen dressers, tables, and utensils, &c., &c.
Elegant London-built phaeton
Strong farm cart, poultry, &c., &c.
☞ Catalogues are in course of preparation, and may be had on application, at the rooms, day prior to the sale.
Terms at sale.

Superior Iron Bedsteads.
Just landed ex Kamner Director Von Flotow.
For unreserved sale.

THURSDAY, 26th April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11, THIS DAY,
6 cases solid iron 4-post tent bedsteads.
Various colours.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

Colonial Hams and Bacon.
First Lot.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11,
30 pieces, about 1 ton, colonial hams and bacon.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Chambers, Publican, of Redfern-street, Redfern.
By order of Mr. Sempill, Official Assignee.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions from the Official Assignee, Mr. Sempill, to sell by public auction, on the premises of the above insolvent, on SATURDAY next, 28th April, at 11 o'clock precisely, the following:
Bar fixtures, beer engine, counter, kegs, glassware, measures, spirit fountain, empty casks, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 30th April.

To Ship Chandlers, Owners of Vessels, and others.
79 Coils Europe Rope and Spun Yarn.
12 Bales Roofing Felt.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Tully.
By order of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from John Morris, Esq., official assignee of the above estate, to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, 255, George-street, on MONDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Without reserve,
79 coils Europe rope and spun yarn, assorted sizes
19 bales patent roofing felt.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars as to the sizes of the rope prior to the sale.

THURSDAY, 26th April.
20 First-class Revolvers, English make.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 first-class revolvers, complete, English make, Hollis and Heath's.
Terms, cash.
☞ The attention of shippers to New Zealand is called to the above.

THURSDAY, 26th April.

To Pistol Dealers, Gunmakers, and others.
For the Snowy River.
13 Hollis and Sheath's Revolvers.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
13 Hollis and Sheath's revolvers, with moulds complete.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 26th April.

To Tobacconists and others.
Superior Silver-mounted Meerschaum Pipes, just landed, ex Benares.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of sterling silver-mounted meerschaum pipes, amber mouth-pieces, in cases, complete.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Cutlers, Dealers, and others.
Case of Table Cutlery.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case
65 dozen table cutlery
1 dozen carvers.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

Toilette Bottles, Liqueurs, Decanters.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of
Toilette bottles
Large liqueur sets
Decanters.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 27th April.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Oliver Cromwell, Lawson, master, from London.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Rooms, 255, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
H A over 3432,
15 gross fancy gilt and pearl head-pins, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 27th April.

Elegant China Vases, Toilet Ornaments, &c., &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Rooms, 255, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 cases of vases
1 ditto toilet ornaments, comprising a varied assortment of the most elegant description of
Pomade pots
Baskets
Toilet bottles
Match boxes
Cream jugs
Animals
Castles
Candlesticks
Tapers, &c., &c., &c.
And other articles too numerous to particularise.

FRIDAY, 27th April.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ellwood Walter, Lucie, master, from London.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Rooms, 255, George-street, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
R in diamond, 695 under,
Part contents of case—
8 dozen ladies' leather bags.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 27th April.

To Glassware Dealers and others.
20 Packages first-rate Cut Glass.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th April, at 11 o'clock,
20 packages best cut glass
Tumblers
Wines
Goblets
Decanters.
Full particulars in Friday's HERALD.

MONDAY, 30th April.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Tully.
By order of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee.
29 Quarter-casks Dark Brandy
64 Cases Absynthe
1 Puncheon Rum.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from John Morris, Esq., to sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
29 quarter-casks dark brandy, in bond
64 cases absynthe, ditto
1 puncheon rum, ditto.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 1st May, and Following Days.

To Ironmongers, Blacksmiths, Painters, Crockery Ware Dealers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

The Extensive Stock-in-Trade of Mr. C. F. Edwards, Ironmonger, George-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. C. F. Edwards, who is giving up business, to sell by auction, on the Premises, George-street, near Wright's Brewery, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, and following days, commencing at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the extensive and varied stock-in-trade, as under. The detailed particulars of which will be in catalogues deliverable at the Mart on FRIDAY next.
Pocket cutlery, in variety
Table cutlery, assorted
Scissors, ditto
Fishing tackle, hooks, lines, &c.
Nails, tacks, screws
Axes, adzes
Carpenters' tools
Bar iron
Axle blocks and boxes
Chain, of sizes
Gunpowder, shot
Earthenware, glass
Platedware
Tinware
Window glass
Paints, oils, turpentine
Brushware, hollowware
Brittannia metal ware
Corrugated iron
Sheet iron
Iron bedsteads
Hay and chaff knives
Dry colours, putty
Walker's horse nails
Files, rasps
Patent nails
Iron wire.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
☞ Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Friday next, as it is impossible to particularise the stock in an advertisement. The trade will have an opportunity of laying in a first-class stock from the above sale.

Important Auction Sale of
Blankets
Ready-made Clothing &c., &c.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, TO-MORROW, Friday, 27th April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
45 cases and bales of the undermentioned goods:—
10-4 extra medium gentian witney blankets
10-4 ditto scarlet witney
11-4 medium gentian stripe
10-4 and 11-4 bleached diaper rugs
Crimean and blue serge shirts
Mens' scotch twill shirts
Blue and striped guernsey shirts
American pilot monkey jackets
Reefing jackets, mole trousers
Tweed, fancy doe, and black cloth ditto
Over coats, welch flannel, &c., &c.
Further particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

LAND SALE ROOMS, 423, George-street.
For sale, by auction, THIS DAY, by T. W. BOWDEN, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment in Botany-street, near Parramatta-street
4 ditto, Laing's Clear, Newtown
Allotments, Campbelltown
Farm, 60 acres, Wheeney Creek, Kurrajong
Farm, 100 ditto, Kurrajong
Cottage, North Shore.
Terms at sale.

Wheney Creek, Kurrajong.
A Farm of 60 Acres.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
A farm of sixty acres having a very long frontage to Wheney Creek, immediately opposite Pitt's (late Jenkins') Farm; bounded at the back by Francis, which joins Messrs. Smith, Nash, and Parker; one side line is bounded by part of the estate known as the Island Meroo, formerly Mr. W. H. Dutton's, and since known as Mrs. M. A. Cope's. This farm was promised to William Dempsey on or before 11th November 1830, and subsequently granted by Governor Darling. More particularly described as commencing in the south-east corner of the Francis grant, and bounded on the south by a line bearing east thirteen chains fifty links to Wheney Creek; on the west by a line north thirty chains; on the north by a line east twenty-five chains to Wheney Creek; and on the east by that creek.
Title, clear. Plan on view.
Terms at sale.

A Farm of 100 Acres, in the Fertile District of the Kurrajong, in the county of Cook.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the new Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th of April, at 11 o'clock,
A farm containing 100 acres of land, selected by and granted to G. M. C. Rowen, Esq., situated on the Kurralow Creek, Kurrajong. This little farm was chosen by Mr. Rowen twenty-six years since, and purchased by him from the Government. There are no improvements on it, so that it may come within the reach of any small farmer of moderate means.
Title, clear.

A comfortable Brick Cottage,
At the corner of Hill and Miller streets, St. Leonard's, North Shore.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the New Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th of April, at 11 o'clock,
A very comfortable and substantial brick-built cottage, at the corner of Hill and Miller streets, directly opposite Mr. Gordon's property, formerly the residence of T. J. Fisher, Esq.
The cottage is built on one of the lovely sites in the town of St. Leonard's. It contains seven rooms, three not being quite finished. The erection is of the best bricks, taken over from Sydney; the foundation of stone, two cellars in the basement; the roof shingled: the land enclosed by neat fancy palings in front. The allotment has 35 feet frontage to Miller-street by a depth of 90 feet.
Title satisfactory.
Intending purchasers can inspect the property on application to the occupant.
Terms at sale.

Laing's Clear, Newtown.

Four large Allotments of Land, of the original subdivision, adjoining the well-known property of Mr. Pritchard, Newtown, close to Enmore.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the New Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th of April, at 11 o'clock,
Four allotments of land, being lots 5, 6, 9, and 10, of block 3 of the original subdivision of Laing's Clear in the year 1854.
These lots adjoin Mr. Pritchard's land, and two of them have 133 feet frontage to Cowper-street, by a depth of 190 feet to a reserved road. The other two allotments have 132 feet frontage to two reserved roads, by depths of 190 feet.
These are good suburban allotments, fit for the erection of comfortable cottages, with land very suitable for gardens, and will be absolutely sold to the highest bidder, to close a long standing account.

A Building Allotment in Botany-street, near Parramatta-street, directly opposite the site of the intended new Wesleyan chapel.

In the Estate of Messrs. William Allen and Co. By order of John Morris, Esq., official assignee, with the consent of the mortgagees.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the New Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th of April instant, at 11 o'clock.
A building allotment at the corner of Fitzroy-street, a short distance from the Parramatta Road, and directly opposite the land lately purchased for the immediate erection of a spacious and handsome Wesleyan chapel. The land has 17 feet to Botany-street by a depth of 68 feet; bounded on the north by the south side of Fitzroy-street, and on the west by the return of Fitzroy-street in a southerly direction; thus having three frontages, making it highly desirable for a shop or business premises.
Title, satisfactory, may be seen by applying to the auctioneer.

Allotments at Campbelltown.

In the Estate of Mr. William Brown, by order of the Official Assignee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th of April, at 11 o'clock,
One allotment, being a portion of the land sold by the Rev. J. J. Therry, containing 2 roods more or less, commencing at the N. E. corner of lot 2, with frontage to Gabriel-street, and bounded on the south-west by James-street, being allotments 3 and 4 of section 22 as per plan.
Also, 1 acre 17 perches, bounded on the S.E. by Jacob-street, on the north-west by John-street, and on the south-west by Bow Bowing Creek, being lots 2, 3, and 10, of section 2, as per plan, all being part of 30 acres originally granted to one Goldsmith.
Title at the rooms.

Boots and Shoes.

57 Trunks, ex Phoenician.
From Bostock's and other well-known makers.
To the Trade and Country Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
37 trunks of seasonable goods, just landed, ex Phoenician, consisting of a general assortment of men's, women's, and children's goods. Also,
20 trunks of children's cloth, goloshed, and leather boots, 6-9 and 10-13.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Boots and Shoes.
On account of whom it may concern.
From the late fire at the shop of Mr. W. Grisdale, George-street Market.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
21 trunks boots and shoes, all more or less damaged by fire and water.
Terms, cash.

Cordovan Hides.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Viscount Canning.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Leathersellers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
W.B.
§ 9 §—1 case, containing
306 lbs. cordovan hides.
Terms at sale.

Builder's Stock.
Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Trustees in the Estate of Hardacre and Lawson.
To Speculators, Contractors, &c.
Preliminary Notice.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day,
The houses, stock, plant, &c., of the above.
Plans and further particulars can be seen at the auctioneers.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes.
Now landing, ex Phoenician.

90 Trunks, from the celebrated manufacturers, Johnson, Gillman, and Co.
Without reserve.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY next, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
WR in diamond,
Ex Phoenician,
90 trunks boots and shoes—seasonable goods.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.
The Balance of the Cargo of Fine Congou Teas, ex Squaw.

Day of Sale—FRIDAY next, the 27th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The balance of the cargo of fine congou teas, ex Squaw.
B & S in diamond.
No. 2—20 chests congou
3—51 ditto ditto
4—363 boxes ditto
5—159 ditto ditto
6—95 half-chests souchong congou
12—82 chests congou
13—19 ditto ditto
14—77 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Cyclone, Hossack, master, from Hongkong.
Damaged.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Cyclone,
MJCT in cross—80 chests congou.
Terms, cash.

Dried Apples.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Oscar, ——, master, from New York.
Damaged.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 barrels dried apples
20 half-ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

NORTH GRAFTON.
FIVE CHOICE ALLOTMENTS, adjoining each other, containing upwards of half an acre each, situated in FITZROY and MARY STREETS, NORTH GRAFTON, close to the RIVER, the COURT-HOUSE, and other principal buildings.
Title, unexceptionable—four of the lots being grants from the Crown.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock
FIVE REALLY CHOICE ALLOTMENTS, in the important town of NORTH GRAFTON, being allotment No. 1 of section No. 20, situated at the corner of Mary and Fitzroy streets, and allotments Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, of section No. 20, having frontages to Mary-street, each containing an area of 2 roods and 8 perches, making together two acres and three-quarters.
☞ The above valuable allotments are all partly cleared, elevated, perfectly level, and of a rich description of land. They are favourably situated, close to the wharf, bank, and leading business part of the town. Separately, or as a block, they are well worth the attention of speculators, as they cannot fail in a short time to become much enhanced in value, from the rapid advance and increased business which are now taking place in the important town of North Grafton.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PICTON.
RAILWAY TERMINUS.
TEN CHOICE SITES, immediately opposite the Terminus, fronting the Menangle Road to Picton.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. M. Antill, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock, immediately after the sale of Walton's farm,
Ten valuable allotments of land, containing about half-an-acre each, fronting the Menangle Road, about half-a-mile from the village of Picton, and immediately opposite
THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.
☞ The Picton Terminus will command the whole of the southern trade for many years, and this sale will afford the only opportunity for securing a site with such prospective advantages.
The auctioneers will be prepared on the day of sale to satisfy purchasers that the Terminus will positively be built on the opposite block of land.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms—One-third cash; residue 6 and 12 months, without interest.

By order of the Mortgagee.
REDFERN-STREET, REDFERN.
A brick-built House and Offices, lately occupied as the REDFERN INN, together with the large Block of land attached thereto.
Title—the usual Redfern Estate title.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 16th May,
ALL THAT PARCEL OF LAND, being lots 16 and 17 of block 6 of section 1 of the Redfern estate, bounded on the south by Redfern-street, commencing at the south-west corner of lot 15, sold to Wylde, and bearing westerly 50 feet to the south-east corner of lot 18 sold to Green; on the west by the east boundary line of lot 18 bearing northerly 100 feet to the south-west corner of lot 2, sold to John Miles; on the north by the south boundary line of lots 2 and 3, being a line bearing easterly 50 feet to the north-west corner of lot 15; and on the east by the west boundary line of lot 15 bearing southerly 100 feet to the point of commencement.
Upon this land are erected the premises recently occupied as THE REDFERN INN, built of brick, on stone foundations, with shingled roof, and containing front verandah, bar, and three rooms on the ground floor, with two good attic bedrooms and balcony.
Attached, is a commodious store room. At the rear is a range of weatherboard buildings, comprising kitchen and two other apartments. There is also a good back yard and garden, divided by paling fence. Also, a CAPITAL WELL of WATER.
*** A considerable portion of the frontage to Redfern-street is unoccupied, leaving ample space for another building.
This property is close to the toll-bar, and within a short distance of BOTANY-STREET, which is the LEADING THOROUGHFARE. It is in a rapidly rising locality, and in the immediate neighbourhood of all the improvements now being carried out by the Municipal Council.

SPLENDID CATTLE PROPERTY.
BIMBLE and BILLANGULEN, situate on the Castlereagh River, in the DISTRICT OF BLIGH, together with 6000 CATTLE, more or less.
Terms: One-fourth cash, and the residue as follows—one-fourth, 6 months; one-sixth, 12 months; one-sixth, 24 months; one-sixth, 36 months by approved bills, with bank discount added, and secured upon the property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Jeremiah Reardon, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
On TUESDAY, 1st May,
That extensive and valuable cattle property in the District of Bligh, and consisting of those well-known stations
BIMBLE and BILLANGULEN,
situate opposite to each other, and having FRONTAGE to both sides of the CASTLEREAGH RIVER, in the immediate neighbourhood of the stations of Messrs. John Blaxland (late James Walker, Esq.) and M'Mahon, about 95 miles from the post town of MUNDOORAN. They consist of MYALL and SALT BUSH COUNTRY, well watered.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise huts and stockyard—everything necessary for working a cattle property. There is also a good DAM close to the Bimble hut.
With the BIMBLE and BILLANGULEN STATIONS will be sold 6000 CATTLE, more or less, a good mixed herd from which a draft of about 130 FAT CATTLE may be TAKEN AT ONCE.
*** Stock horses, saddles and bridles, dray and bullocks, cart and cart horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The proprietor, having worked this station for the last 13 years is a reasonable guarantee that it is a FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.

COOGEE.
SPLENDID BLOCK OF LAND, AND STONE COTTAGE.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd May,
A block of land, containing 3½ acres, more or less, situate at Coogee Bay, with extensive frontage to BYRON, CARR, and MOUNT STREETS, upon which is erected a stone-built cottage, with slated roof, containing two good rooms, the joiner's work of the first class.
☞ This property is well known in the locality as belonging to Mr. E. Venables, and is so constructed that by adding to the premises a very handsome building may be made; the land is fenced in, and has been planted to some extent with trees.
☞ The views from the land are charming, and a purchase would prove a MOST PAYING INVESTMENT, as a considerable portion of the land could be subdivided into allotments, without in any way disturbing that portion on which the House stands.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, Mess Beef, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
229 bales wool
56 casks tallow
3297 sheepskins
326 hides
Horns
Mess beef, &c.
Terms, cash.

THE NEW FOREST FARM, of 100 ACRES, Situate near COWAN CREEK, in the Parish of Broken Bay, better known as DUFFY'S FARM.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 2nd May,
A farm, situate at COWAN CREEK, about two miles from Broken Bay, and ten miles from M'Mahon's public-house, Lane Cove Road, well known as DUFFY'S FARM, together with an excellent WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing four rooms and outbuildings.
Upon the farm is an ORCHARD of about 2 ACRES, with about 500 fruit trees, 140 OF WHICH NOW BEAR FRUIT.
☞ A better opportunity for any man with a family to secure to himself a competency could not offer itself. The farm is in the market for BONA FIDE SALE.

HEATHFIELD.
A SPLENDID DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARM,
Containing 540 ACRES, more or less, with house and other improvements, distant about
15 MILES FROM SYDNEY.
Title—Unquestionable.
Terms—A portion of the purchase-money may, if required, remain secured upon the property for three years at 6 per cent. interest.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 9th May,
That very choice homestead, and dairy and agricultural farm, known as HEATHFIELD, distant about 15 miles from Sydney, and three miles from Liverpool.
It contains 540 acres, of which about 220 acres have been cleared and cultivated, and enclosed, and divided into several paddocks. The remainder of the land being used for pasturage. There is also a brick-built verandah cottage upon it, with detached outoffices, stabling, hay shed, &c.
☞ This snug property is surrounded by the George's Hall estate, belonging to David Johnstone, Esq., and has a very extensive river frontage. It is now let to Mr. Ward. It is really a good dairy and agricultural farm, and well worthy the attention of any one on the look out for a choice homestead, within a few miles of the metropolis.

WOODLANDS.
A Charming Country Retreat, and VALUABLE DAIRY and AGRICULTURAL FARM, with extensive frontage to Cabramatta Creek, comprising upwards of 200 ACRES, within about one mile of the LIVERPOOL RAILWAY STATION.

Title—Unquestionable.
Terms—Liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 9th May,
That very charming homestead known as WOODLANDS, situated upon the CABRAMATTA CREEK, to which it has nearly a mile frontage, and bounded on two other sides by Government roads, and on the remaining side by the Liverpool Common.
It consists of two grants from the Crown, each of 100 acres, but the actual extent is considerably MORE THAN 200 ACRES, the whole of which are enclosed and subdivided into paddocks.
The HOUSE, built chiefly of stone, with shingled roof, contains front and back verandahs, entrance hall, and 12 apartments, including kitchen and servants' room. There is a splendid dairy in the basement and laundry at the rear of the house.
THE FARM BUILDINGS comprise a cottage of 3 rooms, stabling for 3 horses, cart sheds, tool house, cow house fitted with 20 milking bails, &c., and a liquid manure tank, capable of holding 18,000 gallons.
A BEAUTIFUL LAWN AND GARDEN in front of the house, enclosed with a light iron railing. There are also KITCHEN GARDEN and ORCHARD. About 90 acres are CLEARED, and divided into EIGHT PADDOCKS, two of which are NOW UNDER CULTIVATION, with clover, rye-grass, barley, and sorghum. The rest of the property has some valuable timber upon it.
*** The dairy stock, consisting of about 34 cows and calves, 2 bulls, 4 plough horses, gig and saddle horses, pigs, poultry, &c., may be taken at a valuation; also the agricultural implements.
MORT and CO. would call attention to this as one of the MOST COMPLETE HOMESTEADS that have been in the market for a very long time. Close to the Liverpool Station, and within half-a-mile of the Church, it is also only about AN HOUR AND A-HALF FROM SYDNEY by rail. Combined with all the advantages of a good dairy and agricultural farm, are all the COMFORTS OF A HOME, situate on the banks of a stream in which there is always ABUNDANCE OF WATER, the whole forming a CHARMING COUNTRY RETREAT.
*** Parties on the look out for a property of this class are invited to inspect Woodlands. They can obtain cards by application to MORT and CO.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

BALGOWLAH, MANLY COVE.
26-ACRE FARM.
Title—Grant to Vendor. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 9th May,
All that block of land situate upon the left bank of Burnt Bridge Creek, Balgowlah, Manly Cove, containing 26 ACRES, more or less, being lot 15 of the land sold in pursuance of the proclamation of 22nd November, 1858.
☞ The above block of land contains some excellent soil, a constant stream of pure water, and a large natural formed reservoir. A more romantic spot could not be pictured. It is well worth the attention of any one seeking land in that delightful and improving locality.
Plan on view at the rooms.

THREE SNUG COTTAGES.
MAIDEN LANE, close to FITZROY-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd May,
Three snug cottages, built of stone and brick, and shingled roof, each containing three rooms, situate in MAIDEN LANE, FITZROY-STREET, and known as MAIDEN'S COTTAGES.
This property is in the market for POSITIVE SALE, and is worth the attention of any man of moderate means; the houses are all let, and at all times command tenants.
PLAN on view at the rooms.

To Butchers.

G. M. PITT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock noon,
197 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots, from the A. A. Co.'s Station, Liverpool Plains.
Comment would be superfluous; the brand is too well known.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has been instructed by Mr. E. Rowster, to sell, at his Yards, THIS DAY,
170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
The trade is particularly requested to attend this sale, as they are for positive sale, and the best lot he has had in of late, being from one of his best stations.

Fitzgerald Horses, of a first-class Description.
Annual Sale of this Stud, at Mamre, selected from the largest Herd in the Colony.

Will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, 30th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN has been instructed by Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Mamre, St. Mary's, South Creek,
One hundred and sixty horses, consisting of powerful upstanding cart colts, excellent roadsters, stylish hackneys, splendid carriage pairs, of showy colours, possessing bone and beauty in a high degree.
The sale will be conducted with the usual tact and regularity which has distinguished the annual sales of this stud. Every horse will have a strap round his neck, indicating his number, and a card, containing the number and description of the animal, will be handed to the purchaser, thereby preventing the possibility of any error. To save trouble in drafting, each lot, as sold, will be kept separate. As small yards have been erected for the occasion, little or no trouble can be experienced in delivery.
The Auctioneer can confidently recommend the above. They are the finest lot that have ever been offered for sale.
The Mamre paddocks, full of grass and water, will be given to purchasers for fourteen days gratis, and all attention will be given to horses left, but without risk.
A luncheon will be provided on the ground.

Sale to commence on the 30th day of April, at sharp 11 o'clock.

Terms at sale.

PARRAMATTA.
Imperative Sale by auction.
By order of the Mortgagee.
Houses and Ground.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has received instructions to sell by public auction, by order of the mortgagee, on the premises, on TUESDAY, May 1st, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Those two neatly finished stone houses and ground, situated in Albert-street, Parramatta, near the residence of the Rev. W. E. Gore, and opposite All Saints school-house.
The houses are well and faithfully built, each containing four rooms. The ground contains by admeasurement one rood.
Terms, cash.
Title direct from the Crown.

PARRAMATTA.
To be Sold by Auction.
By order of the Mortgagee.
Brick-built House and Ground.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, 1st May, at 12 o'clock precisely,
All that house and premises, situated in Church-street, Parramatta, adjoining Mr. Thomas Barker's public-house.
The house is brick-built, with shop front, and contains four rooms. The grounds contain by admeasurement 1 rood and 24 perches.
Terms, cash.
Title guaranteed.

Preliminary Announcement.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from William Riley, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camden Inn, Camden, on MONDAY, May 14th,
The splendid estate of "Matavie," near Cobbety, five miles from Camden. The estate contains about 800 acres of first-class land, full particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

"Carroll" Herd of Cattle.
About 1500 head more or less.

For Sale by Auction,
At the Rose Inn, West Maitland.
On MONDAY, 30th April.

R. G. YEOMANS has received instructions from Messrs. Howe and Doyle, the executors of the estate of the late Robert Howe, Esquire, to sell by auction, at Mr. James Fulford's, Rose Inn, West Maitland, on MONDAY, the 30th April, immediately after the sale of the "Carroll station,"
The well-known "Carroll" herd of cattle, now running on the station, comprising a mixed general herd, of about 1500, more or less, of ages and sexes, amongst which are many now fat and fit for market. The cattle will be mustered and delivery to be taken three weeks from day of sale.
In calling particular attention to this extensive sale, the auctioneer would specially invite the attendance of overlanders, speculators, and parties desirous of stocking new runs with a first-class herd of well-bred quiet cattle, as this will afford an opportunity not often met with. The cattle will positively be offered for public competition as above stated.
Terms, &c., at sale.

To Overlanders, Speculators, and others.
400 Head, a Mixed Herd of Cattle.
Deliverable at Bendemeer, near Armidale.
To be sold, at the risk of the former Purchaser, John Cameron, Esq.

R. G. YEOMAN is instructed by Thomas A. Perry, Esq., of Bendemeer, near Armidale, New England, to sell by auction, at the Rose Inn, West Maitland, immediately after the sale of Piallaway and Carroll stations, on MONDAY, 30th April,
400 head of mixed cattle, deliverable at Bendemeer; they are in good condition, and consist of a large proportion of bullocks, and very few cattle under two years old; any calves, under six months old, will be given.
To persons seeking a bargain this is an opportunity deserving attention. Further particulars at sale.
Terms, conditions, &c., on the day of sale.

The well-known Piallaway Station, Liverpool Plains, together with from 5000 to 6000 well-bred Sheep.

Sale at the Rose Inn, West Maitland, on MONDAY, 30th April.

R. G. YEOMANS has received instructions from Messrs. A. and S. B. Dight to sell by auction, at Mr. James Fulford's, Rose Inn, West Maitland, on MONDAY, the 30th April, at 12 o'clock,
The well-known superior fattening station Piallaway, situate in the district of Liverpool Plains, and described as follows:—Bounded on the north by Messrs. Christian and Humphreys, on the east by Mr. R. Pringle, on the south and west by Mr. S. Clift. The extent, or area, being about nine miles by seven miles, is well grassed and watered, and well capable of grazing from seven to eight thousand sheep, or an equivalent number of cattle, and the short distance from this (Maitland) market being about 160 miles, whence fat stock can be driven down in a few days, renders this beautiful pastoral property doubly valuable, inasmuch as the owner of such a station can always take advantage of the highest market rates. With this station will be sold from 5000 to 6000 well-bred sheep running thereon, and which will be properly classed previous to day of sale, and full particulars given at time of sale; meanwhile, the auctioneer respectfully invites all parties desirous of completing or possessing such an invaluable station, moderately stocked and so near at hand, to make a visit of inspection prior to the sale, when they will find that such chances as the present one seldom occurs. The overseer in charge will show the run and stock, which will be found worthy of a visit, and will be offered for positive competition on the day and place named, MONDAY, 30th April.
Luncheon provided; on the table at half-past 11 o'clock precisely.
Terms, conditions, &c., at sale.

MONDAY, 30th April.
At the Rose Inn, West Maitland.
CARROLL STATION.
The magnificent Fattening Station, well known as "Carroll," the property of Messrs. Howe, situate on the Namoi and Mooki Rivers, about 160 miles from Maitland.

R. G. YEOMANS has received positive instructions from Messrs. J. and J. Howe to sell by auction, at Mr. James Fulford's, Rose Inn, West Maitland, on MONDAY, the 30th day of April, at 12 o'clock,
The magnificent and justly appreciated fattening station, well known as "Howe's Carroll Run," situate on the Namoi, near the junction of the Mooki River and described as follows:—
Name of lessee, John Howe;
Area, 30,000 acres;
Estimated grazing capabilities, 8000 sheep;
having five miles frontage to the Namoi River, commencing at a tree marked HO. and JH. on the south side of the Namoi River, at a point near a small plain about four miles above the junction of the Mooki River with the Namoi; thence on the west by a marked tree line continued from the above mentioned tree, running about south to a tree marked IB.JH and HO. on Seville's plain, about two miles below the Pullaming Head Station, thus separating Mr. Howe's station, Carroll, from Mr. James Hall's station, Gunnedah; thence by a line running about south-east to a bend in the River Mooki, about half a mile below the junction of Copplepend water-hole with the Mooki, thus dividing this run from Mr. Brown's station, Pullaming; thence bounded by the Mooki river to a tree marked HO and LB on the said river bank, being a distance of or about three or four miles from the aforesaid bend in the river; thence on the south by a line bearing south-easterly until it strikes the mouth of Oaky Creek continuing in the same direction to a tree marked LB and H.O on the Dury range, thus separating Mr. Bales' Long Point station from Carroll; thence continuing along the Dury range to a tree marked IO and HO, and thence crossing the Goorymangle ridge by a direct line about west-north-west to the Carroll Hut; thence on the north by the river Namoi downwards about three miles, and thence crossing the said river at a tree marked HO and ID, thence by a line bearing about north until it strikes the Spring Gap at a tree similarly marked in the Namoi range, this line to include the Biddyguagua spring, thus dividing Mr. Dight's station Carroll from this run; on the north by the said range to the Nobby Rock, being the corner pin of Mr. Parnell's station, Burrell; and thence on the west by a line from the Nobby Rock about south, and by west to a tree marked HO and T, situate on the north bank of the river Namoi, about two miles above Mr. Parnell's station, Burrell; thence following the said river upwards about one mile to a tree marked HO, and thence crossing the said river to the starting-point.
The auctioneer, in recommending the above splendid pastoral property to the particular notice of all who are desirous of possessing one of the finest fattening stations in the northern district, at an easy distance from market, specially invites a visit of the fullest inspection of the run prior to day of sale, feeling confident that its well-known and far-famed superiority as a first-class fattening station will bring many competitors forward, and prove a mine of wealth to the fortunate purchaser.
The boundaries are undisputed, and the improvements in every way suitable both as regards comfort and convenience.
To save disappointment, no private offer will be taken, but will positively be sold at auction to the highest bidder.
Terms and further particulars at sale.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£120 14 4
Gin	38 7 7
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	16 17 6
Whisky	33 19 7
Rum	500 10 0
Perfumed spirits	6 7 4
Wine	114 12 0
Tobacco and snuff	515 8 0
Cigars	38 7 9
Tea	144 3 9
Coffee and chicory	43 3 0
Sugar, refined	21 14 9
unrefined	280 0 0
Molasses	98 19 7
Pilotage	24 4 8
Dues	3 0 0
Total	£1495 8 10

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of New South Wales was held to-day at twelve o'clock, Sir Daniel Cooper in the chair. The report, after some discussion, was adopted. The profits for the half-year amounted to £45,246 3s. 11d. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared, and the balance carried to the present half-year is £3277 4s. The reserve fund is £205,372 11s. 9d. The reduction in the usual dividend of 20 per cent. caused some disappointment, and was attributed to the losses that have occurred through the commercial crises here and in Melbourne and Geelong, and also to losses from the purchase of gold. The reduction in the dividend was partly expected during the last few days, and consequently affected the prices of those shares which have been sold at £35 per share ex. div., being a decline of £3 10s. per share on last sales.

The Half-Yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company was held to-day, at eleven o'clock. Mr. R. Jones took the chair. The report was adopted. The premiums received for the past half-year have amounted to £4683 15s. 9d. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared. The balance to the credit of profit and loss is £2212 11s. 6d., and the reserve fund £8000.

The arrivals, to-day, have been the Eagle from Hongkong with immigrants and a cargo of about 4000 packages of tea, and 89 packages of opium for Melbourne. The Asa Packer, from Fou Chow with 1251 chests 2938 half-chests and 2000 boxes of tea; the Electra, from San Francisco with 23,000 bushels of wheat; and the Cyclone, from Boston with 6028 barrels and 1100 half-barrels of flour.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. held to-day a very large sale of sugars, teas, oilmen's stores, &c. There was an unusual attendance of the trade, and large parcels of goods changed hands. The sugars sold were considered by the trade here as having realised high rates, but by the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., the prices were considered so low that the balance in nearly all cases were withdrawn, and only small lots sold out of each parcel. Statements were made by the auctioneers that would lead the trade to believe that sugars must still advance considerably above present quotations, viz., that they could not be procured at the original port of manufacture in any quantities, and that there were instances of ships having been chartered which could not procure cargoes of Mauritius overland. The following is the result of the sales effected, viz.:—the cargo of the Indus, from Mauritius:

D, Dark counter, at £34 10s per ton; F, fair ditto, £35 10s; G, bright ditto, £39 12s 6d; H, fair ditto, £38 10s; I, bright ditto, £38 12s 6d; J, ditto ditto, £39 15s; H, fair ditto, £39 12s 6d; L, good ditto, £38 17s 6d. M, fair ditto, £37 15s; O, medium ditto, £36 5s; P, yellow crystals, £44 15s; Q, fair ditto £46 5s; S, dark counter, £35 5s; T, fair ditto, £36 12s 6d; U, yellow crystals, £40 12s 6d; V, ditto ditto, £40 10s; Z, counter ditto, £38 7s 6d; No. 2, yellow crystals, £40 10s; No. 3, brown counter, £34 10s; Pampanga, £36. Ex Agnes, cargo China sugar: CS in square, light sugar, £38; C over S, brown ditto, £36 17s 6d; C S, brown dark; £33 5s 6d, sugar candy; 5½d per lb; half-chest congo, £3 7s 6d; boxes, £1 5s 6d; black pepper, 5¼d; white ditto, 8½d; coffee, Java (in bond), 9¼d; camphor wood trunk, £6.

The sale lasted till a late hour in the day, and was postponed till Tuesday next.

From China we have papers to the 1st March. The *China Mail* gives the following report of the markets:—

In Hongkong, business has revived, but with an improved demand, a reduction in the price of several of our textile fabrics has been experienced. There have not been any fresh supplies from England, so that stocks are becoming gradually reduced.

Although the arrivals of rice have not been large, prices are barely maintained, and all kinds must be quoted lower:—

	Last Mail. Dollars.	This Mail. Dollars.
Bengal	2.65 to 2.75	2.50 to 2.60
Arracan	2.00 to 2.10	1.80 to 1.95
Bally	2.50 to 2.60	2.30 to 2.55
Siam	2.25 to 2.30	1.90 to 2.15

The market continues to fluctuate, and with the approach of arrivals of new crop, the uncertainty of the maintenance of present rates is increased.

Opium.—Since last report large clearances of drugs have been made, both by Chinese and foreigners. New Patna quoted 805 dollars to 810 dollars. The new drug is reported to be of low touch, although very heavy, and the Old is given preference to by the Chinese, and quoted at 772½ dollars to 775 dollars. For Benares the market is quiet. New is quoted at 785 dollars, and Old at 770 dollars. Malwa has been in good demand, and large clearances have been made at 600 dollars per chest. The closing rate of quotation is 605 dollars for first-class drug, and very few chests of this description remain on the market. Turkey is dull, and quoted at 600 dollars to 610 dollars. The following is an estimate of the deliveries and stocks:—

	Patna.	Benares.	Malwa
Stock on the 19th February	2265	269	2455
Exports, &c., &c.	829	85	1768
Estimated stock 25th February	1436	184	688

The Ganges has brought 1626½ chests Malwa, not included in the above statement.

Exchange is lower. Bank Bills do not command more than 4.9. First-class credits 4.9¼; documentary paper, 4 9½. Calcutta, 3 days' sight, 226 rupees per 100 dollars. Bombay, 225 rupees per 100 dollars. Bar silver, nominal, 6½ to 7 per cent. Sycee, 5¼ to 5¼. Gold leaf, 23.40 dollars per tael.

CANTON.—There is a decided improvement in Canton for most articles of import.

TEA.—The animation in the tea market, noticed in our last, has somewhat subsided. The settlements of congou of the season amount to 225 chops, leaving twenty-one chops in stock, or for the fortnight settlements not exceeding seven chops. The bulk of the stock being of inferior and undesirable quality, will account for the limited transactions, any first-class tea finding ready sale. In scented teas and gunpowders there is no change. There have not been any departures for England since our last. The Norman Morrison is reported ready for sea, and the Banian is engaged full, leaving the Dominion nearly so, and the Osprey and Corea on the berth.

Silk is again dear, but as the market is cleared of all but coarse and inferior kinds, any quotations would be nominal.

FOOCHOW.—The news from England up to the 27th December, had caused considerable animation in the tea market at an advance of 1 tael on common, and 1 to 2 taels for better kinds of congou. The settlements amounted to 24,000 chests congou at 11 to 24 taels; 3500 half-chests oolong at 17 to 22 taels, leaving a stock of about 30,000 chests of congou, and 2000 half-chests oolong. The receipts were very light and gradually becoming more so, an evident symptom of failing supply. The Aalborg had sailed for London with 872,500 lb., and the Laurence Brown with 913,300 lbs., both vessels for London.

SHANGHAI.—Opium.—A steady market with an upward tendency obtained after the departure of the last mail until the arrival of the Yangtsze and Chevy Chase on the 15th instant. Since then there had been but few transactions. Clearances had been considerable, but, receipts also being large, stocks were nearly as at the date of last report.

The range of prices during the fortnight had been—in Malwa between 460 and 475 taels, and in Patna between 585 and 600 taels. The market closed at 460 to 465 taels for Malwa, and 600 taels for Patna, both nominal.

The following is a statement of imports, deliveries and stocks:—

	Malwa.	Patna.
Stocks on 3rd February, 1860	3550 ch.	1130 ch.
Imported since	1562 ,,	205 ,,
Total	5112 ch.	1335 ch.
Deliveries	1512 ,,	335 ,,
Stocks on 17th February, 1860	3600 ch.	1000 ch.

Tea.—A large business had been done in black at advanced rates, quotations being fully 1½ to 3 taels higher than those current a fortnight since, the market displaying a decided upward tendency. Teamen showed increasing firmness in their demands, whilst an evident desire to operate was shown by foreigners. The stock was reported to consist of about 38 chops, being a considerable reduction on that of the previous mail. Settlements consisted of

14,780 chests Ningchow, at Tls. 27 to 29
2,780 { ,, Howhows, ,, 33 to 35
,, Common, ,, 17 to 19

Green teas were without change, but the market showed a tendency to harden, notwithstanding comparatively small settlements, 6700 packages only having changed hands, leaving about 64,000 packages in stock.

Silk had been in good demand, and for a few of the better parcels a slight advance had been obtained; there was, however, none of the best quality at market. Stocks were reduced to about 2800 bales, with very limited arrivals from the country.

Exchange was a shade higher than current rates last mail. Bank bills, 6s 4d½d. Credits, 6s 4½d to 6s 5d. Calcutta, Rs. 305. Bombay, Rs. 302 to 303.

By way of China we have news from Manila to the 21st of February. The *China Mail* gives the subjoined market report:—

Beyond a slight fall in cowhides, the market has been sufficiently steady since last fortnight. This does not apply to Peninsular goods, for a large part of the cargo ex Margarita has been sold, and very high prices obtained, especially for liquids. This has occasioned a rise in spirits and red wine, which we think will hold out for some time, at least until the arrival of the two cargoes which have already left Cadiz. The following may be taken as fixed prices:—

Aguardiente, 36 degrees, per pipe, 330 dollars silver.
Red Wine, per pipe, 80 dollars silver.
Aniseed, 4 dollars 75 cents silver.

Sherry, muscatel, and liqueurs, have also fetched good prices.

Sugar.—Current, at 5 dollars 1¼ cents. to 5 dollars 2 cents.; Pangasinan, 12,817 pilones, at 4 dollars to 4 dollars 75 cents. (4 dollars 2 cents. to 4 dollars 3 cents. per picul); Cebu, 2085 piculs, at 3 dollars 1¼ cents.; Iloilo, 4512 piculs at 3 dollars 1¼ cents.

Rice.—Zambales, 3270 cavans, at 2 dollars 2¼ silver; Ilocos, 1009 cavans at 2 dollars 2 cents. silver; Pangasinan, 16,103 cavans, at 2 dollars 1 cent., 2 dollars 7½ cents., and 2 dollars ½ cents.

Gum Mastich.—50 piculs unsold.

Indigo.—Pangasinan 35 cases, and 25 cases Ilocos unsold.

Hides.—Dry Buffalo and Cow, 2633 pieces at 7 dollars 4 cents. to 7 dollars 2 cents. for buffalo, and 11 dollars to 12 dollars for cow. Pressed, 8 dollars 25 cents. each; for making glue 9 dollars.

Mother o'Pearl Shell.—274 bundles at 27 dollars.

Coffee.—Stored 300 piculs offered at 13 dollars silver.

Sapanwood.—Ilocos 507 piculs, 1 dollar 6½ cents.; Union, 1102 piculs 1 dollar 5¼ cents.; Pangasinan, 2419 piculs 1 dollar 4 cents. to 1 dollar 5¼ cents.; Iloilo, 748 piculs 1 dollar 1¼ cents. to 1 dollar 2¼ cents.

Exchanges.—On London 4, 3, 6 months' sight, bank; 4 3½ private. On Spain, 4 per cent. premium. On Hongkong, 13 per cent. premium. On Amoy, 16 to 17 per cent. premium; 30 days' sight, nominal.

Silver Coin.—11 per cent. premium.

Freights to England, £2 to £2 5s. for dead weight, and £3 to £3 10s. for light freight. To United States, 5 dollars for sugar, and 6½ dollars for hemp.

Our dates from San Francisco are to the 3rd of March. From the *Weekly Herald* we take the following view of the markets:

During the week past there have been no particular changes in the monetary affairs of our people, and everything appears to have been moving along quietly, with general satisfaction to the majority of the inhabitants.

The trade in domestic produce has been fair for several articles during the past week, and a general good feeling has prevailed in regard to most of the staple articles.

The sales of flour for the last few days have not been as large as for the preceding week, and for some cause there has been considerable less activity than usual. The rates, however, have been and yet are well maintained.

Quite a large quantity of wheat has been disposed of during the last few days, and prices have ruled as high as at any time this season. There have been some purchases made for export under certain figures, but it has been no easy matter to get the desired quality at the price limited to be paid for it; and we are of the opinion that advices may soon come from abroad which will advance the limit upon this grain, and if so, there is no question but what an improvement will take place. We may be interrogated as to why we entertain this belief. We reply, for several reasons; and one great one is, European affairs are by no means in a settled condition, as is also the case with Mexico; and this state of affair sin regard to powerful nations invariably operates to the benefit of all agricultural countries with which they are at peace. The sales of wheat during the last day or two have been quite light, while the receipts have been considerably more than usual. Yesterday there was considerable inquiry for this grain, and some demand was made for export, though no great amounts were purchased for that purpose.

Oats appear to have improved some little during the week past, as better prices have been realised, and a better demand has been noticed in regard to them. The receipts average about as usual, of which an idea may be formed by referring to our daily receipts of produce under our city trade report of yesterday.

About the close of last week there was considerable activity in the bran market, and the larger portion of those in the hands of the several merchants was taken on speculation, since which time they have been quite firm; and for yesterday and to-day, we notice an advance has been obtained for the few sold.

The trade in corn during the past week has been confined to a single transaction, quoted below, and but little has been said in regard thereto.

The *Daily Herald* of the 2nd March says—

The trade of the day in the domestic produce market has been very light indeed, and there has apparently been but little disposition to make purchases to any extent.

There has been but a limited trade in flour, and none of the eastern brands reported, and dealers, though anxious to sell, are not disposed to make any deduction—in fact, they cannot, and save anything, with the present price of wheat.

There has been but a limited trade doing in wheat, and that disposed of has mostly been taken by the several millers. We notice no change in the features, other than a lessening of the demand for the day.

The advance which barley obtained yesterday appears to have entirely fallen off to-day, and it would seem to us from all the circumstances that this grain is of the two rather easier than it has been at any time previous this week; but, no doubt, the influences which appear to have affected wheat have also extended to this grain.

The trade in oats, potatoes, and beans has been very limited, and a dearth of interest is generally manifest. There have been no other transactions of moment in domestic articles, except bacon, which holders have determined to sell at small reductions, in consequence of an advance in States' meats, for the purpose of getting the country trade, and the step taken may have the desired effect.

Imported goods have been sold to some extent to-day, consisting of brined meats, butter, rice, candles, coffee, sugar, lard, and teas, and last evening a sale of grain pepper took place, at a small advance on former figures.

The transactions reported from auction consist of some grocery merchandise and tobacco, sold by De Bo and Eldridge, which are reported in the usual place.

The following comprise the reports of the day:—

Flour.—Sales of 2500 quarter-barrels—400 ditto Golden Age superfine, at 5 dollars 75 cents; 2000 ditto Alviso, at 6 dollars 62½ cents; 100 ditto Lick's, at 7 dollars per barrel.

Wheat.—Reports of 1342 sacks—107 ditto smutty, at 1 dollar 62½ cents; 260 ditto coast, at 1 dollar 75 cents; 200 ditto ordinary, at 1 dollar 80 cents; 775 ditto, at 1 dollar 85 cents.

Barley.—Quotations for and sales of 2288 sacks, and all at 2 dollars 30 cents per 100 lbs., except 400 ditto at 2 dollars 35 cents.

Beans.—Sales of 120 sacks new red, at 3 cents; 60 ditto ditto ditto, at 2½ cents per lb.

Cornmeal.—100 barrels Brandywine, pt.
Sugar.—100 bales No. 1 China, at 8¼ cents.
Rice.—1000 mats China, No. 1, at 4½ to 4¾ cents per lb.
Pork.—74 barrels Robins' extra clear, pt.
Wine.—450 cases claret, Bordeaux, pt.
Teas.—50 half-chests Young Hyson, at 32½ cents.
Bags.—1000 quarter-drill, at 9¼ cents cash.

A VISIT TO ANATAM.

NEW HEBRIDES.

IN the South Pacific Ocean rises from the fathomless depths one of those coral formations which at once astonish and delight us with their beauty, and raise in the mind a thousand conjectures as to their origin. Fathomless as are the depths of the ocean from whence they spring—what is that depth compared to the myriads of insects which must have lived, laboured, and died, generation after generation, through countless ages to raise such specks to the surface of the ocean? Even when this work has been performed, what a wondrous power has been subsequently exerted to raise the work of these tiny insects, thousands of feet above the level of the water, and afterwards to change the whole nature of the insect labour into massive rocks, of whose nature, quality, and use the world has yet to learn.

This spec on the ocean's surface, which we now desire to introduce to the notice of our readers, is the small island of Anatam, or Aniteum; which, according to Lieutenant Raper, is in latitude 20·11 S., and longitude 169·42 E. The island is nearly surrounded by a coral wall or reef, which prevents the raging ocean from breaking on its shores, and enables the poor native to paddle about in his frail canoe upon the water, between the reef and the island with perfect safety, and whilst skimming over its smooth and glass-like surface, he can see where the fish is most abundant, and use his spear or drop his line to catch some of his favourite food, which a kind Providence has here supplied in great abundance and variety.

The island is about ten miles in diameter, and is very mountainous, the highest peak being about 3500 feet above the level of the sea, and is visible about forty-five miles from the island. There is a small harbour on the south-west side, formed by two sandy islands on the end of the coral reef—opposite to them the main reef joins the land, and a wide passage is left which leads into a snug harbour, which is perfectly safe during the greater part of the year. The only time of danger is during the times of the western hurricanes—there is good anchorage in six or seven fathoms water midway between the large sandy island and the mainland.

Some twenty years ago the inhabitants of this island were cannibals; practised the immolation of widows, and had a foolish and destructive custom of destroying the whole of the property of a chief on his death; although cannibals, the natives of this island were not of that savage nature yet observed on the same group. Their comparative quiet nature, led about the time we refer to, to the settlement of a gentleman who had then been for some years engaged in the island trade, who encouraged the natives to practise habits of industry, buying their sandal wood and other produce, and giving them useful articles in exchange, and thus initating them into habits of civilised life.

A few years subsequent to this a missionary from the Canadian provinces, and under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, visited the island, and finding the natives disposed to receive him, and under the advice of their first white friend to receive his instructions—he also settled amongst them, and commenced the arduous task of instructing a race of savages in the wonderful mysteries of the Saviour's kingdom.

As if the inhabitants of this island were the especial favourites of Providence, the representative of the London Missionary Society had scarcely settled amongst them, when two Roman Catholic missionaries visited the place, and finding something favourable in the manner of the natives, they also determined to take up their abode amongst them, and commenced teaching the doctrines of their Church. The wondering islanders who, in their former ignorance, knew neither God nor devil, had now two different creeds, both telling them things both new and wonderful—the one, that by faith and prayer to God, they were to inherit everlasting bliss in another and better world; the other, teaching prayers to the Virgin and saints, good works, confession, and fasting, as the only way to escape from the inhabitance of a kind of vacuum some where between this world and the next, where they would have to remain for a time before they could reach the presence of those to whom they prayed. The time of their occupation of this middle state depending on their conduct being good or bad whilst on the earth.

Luckily for the peace of mind of these islanders, they were not kept very long in a state of doubt between the relative merits of the two doctrines, for with the rainy season came an attack of ague and fever upon the Roman Catholic missionaries, and they on finding that it was a constant visitant of the island, determined to vacate the place and seek one more healthy, leaving the field in the undisturbed possession of their more heroic fellow-labourer, the Protestant missionary, the Rev. J. Geddies. This gentleman, finding the field was all his own, set to work with an earnestness and devotion worthy of a servant of Christ to instruct the natives, not only in the doctrines, precepts, and examples of the "Great Teacher," but also to instruct them in the arts of civilisation and learning; the result being that within twenty years they have been raised from a state of cannibalism to one of comparative civilisation.

At the time of our visit we found the Rev. J. Geddies and his family stationed at the south-west harbour, or Port Louis. Mr. Inglis, another missionary of the same denomination, being stationed on the north side called Port St. Patrick; Mr. Geddies' house is pleasantly situated a short distance from the shore of the bay behind a grove of coconut trees; it is surrounded by a beautiful garden, which is very neatly enclosed with a fence of plaited cane; in this garden, besides many beautiful flowers, there are orange, citron, and lemon trees, besides native products, such as bananas, plantains, &c.; the walks are neatly gravelled, and the whole appearance of the scene is so neat and comfortable, that you at once feel at home.

Passing through the garden we approach the door of the missionary's house, where the smile of a black female greets us, and we are requested to walk in until she goes and tells Mr. G., who is busy in the printing-office, that a white gentleman wants to see him. He soon appears, and, after a short conversation we are introduced to his family, who seemed in the full bloom of health, whilst a poor missionary from Tanna (Rev. Mr. Matthison, who with his wife had taken a trip for the benefit of his health)—looked the picture of death. He was suffering from an attack of fever and ague, and we very much fear will fall a victim to the disease. During our stay at the island we had several opportunities of enjoying the society of these estimable and heroic people, who have gone forth to do the Lord's work in places known to be fatal to health, in addition to the other dangers they have to contend with.

From these and from intercourse with the natives, we found that the island now contains about 3500 inhabitants who are now a most quiet and inoffensive race, simple, harmless and religious—most of the present generation being able to read the scriptures with fluency, and not only able to read but to understand and explain them. Many are able to write and understand accounts, and the comfortable houses, schoolroom, printing offices, and other buildings, are all the work of the natives, under the superintendence of the missionaries.

Their last and present undertaking being nothing less than the erection of a stone church, the masonry of which bids fair to sustain a comparison with that of more civilised workmen.

In addition to what may be termed the work of every-day life, many of the natives have been instructed in the art of printing, and whilst the missionary translates into the native language, they are employed in setting up the type and printing portions of the scriptures, the four gospels and portions of the psalms being already printed, besides a grammar and other school books, and there is every reason to hope that before long they will have the whole of the scriptures printed in their own tongue.

If there is any fault to be found with what has already been done, it is that the natives have not paid more attention to the culture of the soil, and turned more of their attention to realising the produce of their island. For years past they have scarcely had sufficient produce to supply their own wants, and this has prevented that trading intercourse which would have provided them with the tools and utensils of civilised life, and thus they are dependent on the missionaries for every article of that description which they obtain. Although the natives are described as being very indolent, yet the work they have already done shows that they are capable of improvement; and we have not the slightest doubt that if they were encouraged they would, year by year, increase their products, and by so doing increase their means of obtaining other comforts.

At present they possess coconuts, bananas, yams, tarra, potatoes, sugar-cane, maize, and arrowroot. The latter is cultivated to a very small extent; a little has been prepared for market, and disposed of at a remunerative rate, and we hope to hear that larger quantities will soon be raised; for we cannot conceive that a missionary fulfils his task satisfactorily by teaching religion only—he must also teach civilization and the comforts to be enjoyed by making use of its arts and utensils.

The sandalwood, which first caused white men to visit this island, has long since disappeared; but there are still many valuable descriptions of timber which might become articles of export. Kauri pine grows to a large size, and its gum might be collected. There is also a beautiful wood resembling satin wood, which has been used with advantage for boat building; oars &c. There are many varieties of the fern on the island about ninety different species having been collected by the family of the missionary.

We observed two species of the flying fox; one about the size of a rat, and another about two-fifths larger, having a large yellow circle round the back of the neck, the rest of the body being a dark brown. Both these are much smaller, and appear to be of a different species to those of New Caledonia and the Isle of Pines.

There are two trading establishments at this island, they are not, however, used for trading with its natives; but as rendevous for vessels trading with other islands, some seven or eight vessels belonging to the two establishments.

The missionaries have also a little schooner-boat of about fifteen tons burden, with which they pay visits and carry supplies from one station to another between Anatam, Futuna, Erroman, Tanna, and Erromango, at all of which places missionaries or teachers are stationed.

Taking into account the trials and hardships these labourers in the Lord's vineyard have to endure, we cannot look upon them in any other light than that of heroes, as worthy of that name as those who fight our battles—for are they not fighting the battles of the "Great King;" and their reward, though slight on earth, let us hope will be a "crown of glory" in the "better land."

IOTA.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ALEXANDER MUNRO are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, April 26th. The procession to move from his late residence, Blue's Point, North Shore, at half-past 2, and Windmill-street Ferry at 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.—A LECTURE, in connection with the above institution, will be delivered THIS EVENING, April 26th, in the Hall of Temperance, by Mr. J. KIRBY. Subject: "The Philosophy of Temperance." The chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock precisely. Admission, free.
J. H. MORRISON, } Honorary
G. J. CROUCH. } secretaries.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 392, George-street.

WOOL.—The undersigned are Cash purchasers, and will make liberal advances on all kinds of Produce consigned to their friends in London. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, 4th of May, for the erection of a first-class House in Victoria-street. Plans and particulars at the Office of Messrs. REUSS and BROWNE, architects, 134, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Persons willing to TENDER for the several trades required in the erection of a Gentleman's Residence off the Glenmore and Paddington Roads, may see the plans and specifications at Mr. JOHN GOOLD'S, architect, Lloyd's Chambers. Tenders to be delivered on or before the 4th of May.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the several works required in the erection of a Wesleyan Minister's residence, in Cleveland-street, Redfern, viz.:
1st. Masonry, excavation, and brickwork.
2nd. Plastering.
3rd. Carpenters' and joiners' work, including all branches not mentioned above.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 178, Pitt-street, to whom sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Wesleyan Minister's Residence," are to be addressed, before noon, of TUESDAY, the 8th of May.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN.—The Municipal Council of Balmain are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons willing to contract for the assessment of all lands and buildings within the Municipality, pursuant to the Municipalities Act of 1858.

Tenders must specify the sum for which the work would be carried out, and the period within which it would be completed; must be addressed to the Chairman, Balmain, marked on the cover "Tender for Assessment;" and must be delivered not later than six o'clock in the EVENING of FRIDAY next, the 27th instant.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
THOMAS A. BUTTERFIELD, Council Clerk.
Balmain, 21st April.

TENDERS are required for SHEATHING a WHARF, in Sussex-street, of 5000 feet area. Particulars may be obtained of Mr. HARWOOD, surveyor, Glebe Road, or of Mr. WILSON, Timber Yard, Sussex-street.

THE WENTWORTH GOLD-FIELD, Fredrick's Valley, near Bathurst, New South Wales.—For SALE, by Tender.—The whole property comprises 1033 acres of auriferous land, situated about thirty miles from Bathurst, and four miles from the rising town of Orange, including the celebrated Wentworth Gold Mine, together with all the machinery used for working the same, consisting of a twenty-five horse-power engine, two Chilian mills, battery of six stamps, twenty fathom of pumps, horse whim, &c., &c. The fullest information as to the quantity of GOLD extracted, and every other particular can be obtained, and samples of the ore seen at the Company's Office. Shortly before ceasing the work a portion of the lode changed its character, promising to be highly productive in silver, for which metal it is confidently believed the mine would pay to work. The dissolution of the Company is the cause of the disposal of the property.

The main road to Wellington passes through the property, which is admirably adapted for agricultural farms, a great portion being rich alluvial soil. The position is a first-rate one for the erection of a flour mill, to which the machinery could be applied. There is on the property an excellent Cottage, lately occupied by the manager, together with overseer's residence and other buildings.

TENDERS will be received by the Directors for the purchase of the entire property, which must be sent in addressed to the Secretary, at the Company's Office, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney, endorsed—"Tenders for the Wentworth Gold-field Property," on or before the 21st MAY, 1860.

G. MORANT SIMPSON, Secretary.
138, Pitt-street, Sydney, New South Wales,
19th April, 1860.

JOHN CUMBERLAND, by James L. Michael; price 5s. J. R. CLARKE, George-st., and all booksellers.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS, equal to new, at low prices, amongst which are—
A Greek Testament, Griesbach's
Middleton's Life of Cicero
Coutts's Sermons, with memoir of Rev. T. Guthrie, prefaced by Dr. Chalmers
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New and second-hand books bought, sold, and exchanged. The highest price given and the lowest price taken.
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F. CODNER, wholesale and retail stationer, news vender, and advertising agent, 10, new Market Shops, George-street.

IMPORTANT.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL. O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. beg respectfully to intimate to the ladies of Sydney and the public generally, that as they expect their new premises, 357, George-street (four doors from King-street), will be completed in a few weeks, they have resolved upon DISPOSING of the RESIDUE OF THEIR STOCK, at a great RE-REDUCTION in price, so as to enable them to re-open with an entirely new shipment, now landing, which has been bought expressly for their new premises, in the first houses in England and on the Continent, the exposition of which due notice will be given.
The remaining stock, though not so well assorted as is usual, comprises some of the richest goods in
Silks
Mantles
Shawls
Fancy dresses
French merinos
Household goods of every description
Hinton and maltese sets
Ditto ditto collars
Ditto ditto falls and lappets
Some splendid specimens of honiton and maltese lace, by the yard
Muslin sets and collars
Hosiery, gloves, ribbons, shirts, ties, &c.
O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., 355, George-st.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg the particular attention of buyers, either wholesale or retail, to their late importations, viz.,
By last mail,
Their usual monthly assortment of the newest trimmings for dresses, mantles, &c.
Quilled and ruched ribbons
Braids, fancy and chenilled
Gimps, fringes, and fancy buttons
Most elegant drops, and chenille velvet ribbons, in the richest and most fashionable colours.
Also, per mail packet,
Eugene and Josephine gloves, a splendid assortment
Gents' best kid gloves, shipped in Marseilles.
Also, per last mail,
French flowers, the richest ever imported in Australia
Wreaths and head-dresses
Bouquets of rich exotic flowers
Feathers dipped in gold and silver
Plumes, all sizes and styles.
By late ship, from China,
A large and splendid assortment of the richest Canton and Pekin shawls ever seen in the colonies.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to notify to their numerous friends, and the public in general that, per late arrivals, they have received a large addition to their Furnishing department, viz.,
Brussel tapistry and velvet pile carpet
Union and all wool Kidder
Victoria carpets and patent felt, with borders, in all sizes, ready made
Velvet Axminster and Mosaic rugs, in all sizes, a large lot
Door slips, coloured and fancy skins
Angola, hemp, coir, and various other door mats
Linen crumb cloths, all sizes new patterns
China matting, white and coloured, in 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4
Oil cloths, in large variety
Floor cloths, new patterns
Rich velvet and tapestry table covers
Swiss and French muslin curtains
Embroidered and applique lace ditto
Cornice fringes
Bell ropes
Curtain holders.
Carpets made and laid on the shortest notice.

UMBRELLAS.—One case, just opened, in silk and alpaca
The alpaca umbrella, 10s. 6d.; mohair ditto, 14s. 6d.
Silk—in green, brown, and black, 16s. 6d., 21s., to 30s.
HOBSON and WHITING, Red Gauntlet, 69, Hunter-street.

BROWN MUSHROOM HATS.—OPENED THIS DAY, ex Phœnician.—10 Cases (as advertised) of Straw and Felt Hats, comprising mushroom, gipsy queen, turban, and all other fashionable shapes. RICHARD GRIFFITHS (late Coutin and Griffiths), 86, King-street.

COLONIAL TWEED.—Messrs. DONALDSON and CO. invite inspection at No. 4, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney. J. TAPSON, sole agent.

EVERY description of Ladies' Bonnets and Hats artificial flowers, feathers, and millinery; also men's panama, cabbagetree, felt, and other hats, in quantities to suit the trade. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

ON SALE, at the Undersigned's.—Ex Ætos and Bengal.
Black and drab ladies' riding hats
Drab beaver hats
Drab shell hats
Drab merino hats
Mohair hats
Best black ventilated hats
Ditto ditto ditto, on cork
Black and brown palm leaf hats
French soft hats, napped
French felt ditto, in various colours
Cloth, tweed, horsehair, and other caps, in great variety
Every description of gold and silver lace, &c., &c.
Hats and caps made to order
Country storekeepers can be supplied with the sizes they require, at wholesale prices.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, real hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street, importer of Jouvin's, Seruzier's, Alexander's, and Josephine's Kid Gloves.

MRS. SHAW, French Stay and Corset Maker, from London, invites the attention of the ladies of Sydney, to the self-adjusting and supporting belts made by herself, on the newest and most approved principles, and also to the Bodices for young ladies, fastening in front. 25, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

NEW LAND SALE ROOMS, 423, George-street.—T. W. BOWDEN has several Properties for PRIVATE SALE in town and country, varying from £250 to £5000.

ENGLISH FIREWORKS, English Fireworks, at CROUCH'S Bazaar, 542, George-street.

CHINESE CRACKERS, Chinese Crackers on hand at CROUCH'S Bazaar, 542, George-street.

ON SALE.—Ale, in wood and bottle, Worthington and Robinson's new brewing
Whisky, in 1 dozen cases, Fettercairn Distillery
Ditto, in hogsheads, Wishaw Distillery
Ditto, in hogsheads and quarters, James Stewart's
Rum, in hogsheads, fine, 30 o.p.
Geneva, key brand, in 4 gallon cases
Sherry, in hogsheads and quarters.
SANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Queen's-place.

EX PHŒNICIAN.—For SALE, a large size PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENT, with CHEMICALS and all the necessary apparatus; in first-rate order. F. LARTER, Fancy Bazaar, 80, South Head Road.

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IRON CORN MEASURES, bushel to half-peck, stamped, at BENNETT'S, 770, George-street South.

TIN PLATES, IC, IX, and IXX; best Charcoal, at BENNETT and SON'S, 770, George-street South.

LIGHT PADDLES and SCULLS on SALE, at YOUNGER and SON'S, 166, Pitt-st., Sydney.

YOUNGER'S Improved Cooking STOVES, suitable for cottage or hotel. Manufactory, 166, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Just landed, from the Ellwood Walter, and for SALE by the undersigned:—
Drumhead cabbage
Early York ditto
Battersea ditto
Fulham ditto
Imperial ditto
Enfield ditto
Large York ditto
Drumhead savoy ditto
London market ditto
Red Dutch ditto
Early hope ditto
Couve tronchuda
Kohl Rubi
Early London cauliflower
Asiatic ditto
Walcheran ditto
Sulphur broccoli
Early purple ditto
Chappell's cream ditto
White stone turnip
White globe ditto
Red ditto ditto
Yellow Malta ditto
Nepaul ditto
Early Dutch ditto
Prickly spinach
Round ditto
Long scarlet radish
Red turnip ditto
White ditto ditto
Cole's fine defiance celery
Cole's crystal white ditto
Drumhead lettuce
Dwarf red beet
White Silesian ditto
Silver or sea kale
American cress
Curled ditto
Mustard
Hollow-crowned parsnip
Altringham carrot
Orange ditto
Horn ditto
White Spanish onion
Brown ditto
White globe ditto
Brown ditto
James' keeping ditto
Reading ditto
Long red mangold wurzel
Skirving's improved Swede turnip
Mushroom spawn.
The advertiser can strongly recommend the above seeds to market gardeners and amateur growers. They have been received from one of the principal seed establishments in England, and are just in time for autumn sowing to produce early spring crops.
JOHN BAPTIST, market gardener, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.
25th April, 1860.

ROCK SALT in large lumps, ON SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

ROCK SALT, now landing, ex Switzerland. DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

POTATOES.—LAUNCESTON POTATOES.—Just landed, ex Debonna, Highlander, and Northern Light, a few tons really good potatoes, on SALE by WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES of the very best quality, for SALE, in large or small quantities, at a reasonable price. JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

BOX PALINGS and TIMBER for PRIVATE SALE.—Superior Hobart Town Broad Box Palings and Hardwood timber for SALE, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Apply to L. E. THRELKELD [and CO., City Mart, 62, George-street.

AMERICAN LUMBER.—To Builders, Contractors, and Private Buyers.—L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have in hand for private SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, a general assortment of American Timber, comprising
T. and G. 1 inch flooring boards
Ditto 1½ inch ditto ditto
Ditto 1 inch carpenters' clear boards, planed one side
1 inch broad shelving boards, ditto
T. and G. ½ inch ditto ditto ditto
Weatherboards, planed one side
Rough weather ditto
Scantling, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4 x 3, 5 x 2, 6 x 2, 6 x 2½
Deals, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3, 12 x 3.
Also, a good assortment of Hobart Town Timber, comprising timber various sizes, palings, &c.
City Mart, 62, George-street.

TIMBER, at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills.—Pitch pine, in logs, deals, planks, and T. and G.
Colonial and V. D. L. Hardwood
Cedar boards and logs
Doors, sashes, sash doors, French lights
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls, &c.
Shelving, planed, one and two sides
Clear pine, various thicknesses
T. and G. in Norway, spruce, clear and white
Wooden houses and stores
Wooden manufactures generally
Slates and slating battens
Turnery
Baltic and Oregon deals, solid and cut
Soap and candle boxes, wine and packing cases
Rough pine boards, joists, and quartering.
N.B.—Wholesale and retail.—⁂ A liberal discount to the trade and country buyers.
HENRY MOON.

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PRIME MESS BEEF.—E. J. BLAXLAND, Lime-street Wharf, Erskine-street.

LIME, superior quality, at reduced prices, fresh daily. E. J. BLAXLAND, Lime-street Wharf.

WANTED, to SELL, cheap, a really snug RESIDENCE, in a romantic and healthy position—stone house of six rooms; cellar, store, yard, good garden, bathing-house, &c. Address L. L. L., HERALD Office.

TO BE SOLD or LET, a COTTAGE and Premises, pleasantly situated in Samuel-street, Fosterville. Apply to Mr. FONTAINE, on the premises; or to J. SMITH, solicitor, O'Connell-street.

A LARGE and convenient STORE to be LET, adjoining the Circular Wharf. Apply to MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a FURNISHED BEDROOM, where the comforts of an English home can be realised, with board or partial board. No. 17, Gloucester-terrace, the first turning in Lyons'-terrace.

BEDROOM TO LET, with or without partial board, for a gentleman. Apply 323, Castlereagh-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two or three Single MEN, at 23, Market-street West.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Apartments vacant, at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 28, Upper Fort-street.

BOARD and Residence.—APARTMENTS Vacant.—Miss WILKINSON, Sandridge House, 7, Lower George-street.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET, in the centre of Pitt-st., adjoining Mr. Perks' draper's shop, 50 feet long, with back skylight and gallery, in perfect repair. Apply to Mr. UTHER, 333, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

BALMAIN.—TO LET, a COTTAGE of four rooms, with kitchen, servants' room, and pantry, abundance of pure water, bathing house on the premises. The Dry Dock steamer calls at the wharf. Apply to WILLIAM LOOKE, boat builder.

CHARLOTTE-PLACE, Pitt-street.—TO LET, HOUSE, three rooms, 11s. per week; HOUSE, two rooms, 9s. per week. DAVID ROBERTS, bookbinder, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

COMMODIOUS STORES TO LET.—A Three-storied commodious STORE, centrally situated in Queen's-place, two doors from New Pitt-street, close to the Circular Quay; rent moderate. Apply to L. E. THRELKELD and CO., City Mart.

DARLINGHURST, near CRAIGEND.—To LET, a comfortable Family RESIDENCE, with out-offices. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

DARLING POINT.—To LET, a commodious Marine Villa RESIDENCE, containing verandah, entrance hall, six spacious apartments, kitchen, store, and servants' rooms; also, a two-stall stable and garden. The premises are pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive view of the harbour, &c. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, No. 10, O'Connell-street.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS, for One or Two Gentlemen, with partial Board. Corner of Elizabeth and Liverpool streets.

PITT-STREET SOUTH.—TO LET, comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, No. 463, containing eight rooms, kitchen, and cellars; has good yard, two-stalled stable, coach-house, and water. ALEXANDER DICK, 267, George-street, Sydney.

PARRAMATTA.—To LET, the PUBLIC-HOUSE known as the Coach and Horses, Church-street, Parramatta, with a license. The house has been put in a state of thorough repair. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to the proprietor, Mr. E. DRINKWATER, Ryde; or to Mr. MADDEN, Parramatta.

PENRITH.—To be LET, those commodious premises situate in the flourishing town of Penrith, at present holding license and known as the RAILWAY INN, and now in full trade; the present occupant leaving the same to embark in other pursuits. The premises contain:—Taproom, bar and bar-fixtures, four sitting-rooms, six bedrooms, pantry, kitchen, store-rooms; with six-stall stable with hayloft, and three-stall stable with corn and hay house adjoining. The whole enclosing a large and commodious yard.

The furniture and stock to be taken at a valuation. The terms are five or more years, according to arrangement. Immediate possession can be given.

For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN WALLIS, Railway Inn, Penrith.

TO LET, No. 6, University-row, Yurong-street, four rooms, kitchen, cellar, and water laid on.

TO LET, three roomy STORES, in Queen's-place. ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO.

TO LET, No. 217, Macquarie-street. Eight apartments, good yard, &c. Immediate possession.

TO LET, commodious Business PREMISES, in Wynyard-square, adjoining Messrs. B. and W. Paul's office. Apply to L. E. THRELKELD, City Mart.

TO LET, the COTTAGE in Prince-street North, for many years occupied as the Church of England Parsonage. Apply to THOMAS RYAN, Prince-street.

TO TANNERS.—TO LET, the GLENMORE TANNERY, Rushcutter's Bay. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, No. 383, George-street, in the very heart of the city. Apply to W. LONG, Esq., George-street.

TO LET, small STORES, on the Commercial Wharf. Apply to Mr. CHALDERS, leather stores, King-street.

TO LET, a FAMILY RESIDENCE of nine rooms, in a healthy situation, on the hill of Woolloomooloo. Apply to Mr. SMITH, chemist, William-street.

TO WORKING MEN and others.—TO LET, comfortable HOUSES, in a healthy situation, at moderate rents. Apply to Mr. J. R. TREEVE, 309, late 214, George-street.

TO LET, Elizabeth-street North, House, 6 rooms, &c.; Balmain, Houses of 10 rooms, and of 6 rooms, &c.; South Head Road, House and Shop, &c. M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, the HOUSE and PREMISES in King-street, lately occupied as Town Hall, containing 15 large and lofty rooms, with kitchens, cellars, stables, &c., and good yard. M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, the GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT lately occupied by Allen and Co., George-street, opposite the Markets. Apply to E. P. ABBOTT, solicitor, King-street East.

TO BE LET, one of those comfortable and genteel HOUSES, Cashmere-place, Upper Paddington, just suited for a family of respectability. Apply to Mr. J. GOOLD, Lloyd's Chambers.

TO LET, delightfully situated, a COTTAGE of six rooms, with stable, coachhouse, and other outhouses, flower garden in front, kitchen garden in rear, all in good order. For particulars apply to E. PUGH, 428, George-street.

TO LET, at South Head, delightfully situated, a first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE, sixteen rooms, with every accommodation. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. LEFTWICH, South Head; or BROWNE and WILLIAMS, 140, King-street East.

TO LET, the Upper part of 18, Bridge-street, containing five handsome ROOMS, nice kitchen, extensive yard; water laid on. Rent, very moderate. Apply to GOLDSMITH, HAARBURGER, and CO., on the premises.

TO LET, that remarkably neat Cottage RESIDENCE, TIVOLI, Paddington, next to Bentham House and grounds. It contains five rooms, kitchen, &c.; stable and sheds at the rear, with well stocked garden in fruit. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Bank-buildings, George-street.

TO LET.—Upper Paddington, in a very healthy locality, at present occupied by Mr. Green, schoolmaster, a Stone-built COTTAGE, and premises, containing four rooms ground floor and two attics; well of water, garden and yard. Apply to W. DEANE, solicitor, 9, Hunter-street.

TO LET, one of those neat family RESIDENCES in Williams'-terrace, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, opposite the new Scots Church; water laid on, and every convenience. For particulars, &c., apply to Mr. J. N. PEIL, agent, 5, Burton-street; or to Mr. J. WILLIAMS, Hotel, Parramatta. JOHN WILLIAMS.

TO LET, furnished, TORBAY COTTAGE, Egan-street, Newtown; four rooms, detached kitchen, yard, &c.; rent moderate. A nice residence for lady and gentleman; piano if required. Apply to Mr. CROCKER, at Mr. Bucknell's, Newtown; or to Mrs. CONDER, at the Cottage.

TO LET, one HOUSE, overlooking the Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, containing seven rooms, including kitchen and attics; one HOUSE, containing nine rooms, including kitchen and attics; First Floor of a central STORE, in George-street; First and Second FLOOR and CELLAR, Hunter-street. Apply to R. HARNETT, 13, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a stone-built COTTAGE, at the Northern end of Prince-street. It has a verandah and flower plot in the front; it contains eleven apartments, large and small, with water laid on; it has an extensive balcony in the rear, commanding views of Darling Harbour and the North Shore, to which balcony is attached a patent water-closet. Apply to THOMAS RYAN, 31, Prince-street.

TO LET.—The HOUSE in Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point, lately occupied by James Barker, Esq., containing entrance-hall, eight large and lofty rooms, with extensive cellerage, and a spacious verandah overlooking the harbour. Water and gas laid on. A separate row of buildings contains spare bedrooms, laundry, kitchen, coachhouse and four-stall stable. A garden attached. For further particulars apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Bank-buildings; or to the proprietor, HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

TO LET, WAVERTON HOUSE and GROUNDS, situated on North Shore, about a mile from the wharf, Blue's Point, commanding, without exception, the finest view on either side of the harbour. The house affords every convenience for the residence of a respectable family. The grounds, comprising several acres of land, have been laid out at great expense, and consist of orchard, vineyard, flower and vegetable gardens, &c. Apply to Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, George-street, or ROBERT THOMSON, St. Leonard's Cottage, North Shore.

VICTORIA-STREET.—TO LET, HOUSE, five rooms, &c., 18s. per week. ALEXANDER DICK, solicitor, George-street.

WOLLONGONG.—TO LET, for a term, at an extremely moderate rent, those well known and centrically situated BUSINESS PREMISES, lately occupied by Mr. Bright, in Crown-street; or, if required, a purchase may be arranged on easy terms. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney.

WINDSOR.—To be LET or SOLD, Edington Cottage, situate in Court-street, and fronting the South Creek, Windsor, containing seven rooms, entrance hall, two front verandahs and one half of the back; convenient cellarage divided into three compartments, detached kitchen, servants' room above, coach house, stable and hay loft, out office. Garden at the rear stocked with choice fruit trees; in the front a flower garden with two magnificent orange trees in full bearing. It has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is now for immediate occupation. It is a pleasant residence for a genteel family, and farther, adapted for a ladies' school, a surgeon's residence, or a family hotel. Application to be made to L. WHITE, auctioneer and commission agent, Windsor.

YASS.—To LET, a large STORE, adjoining the Royal Hotel, in one of the most flourishing towns, and on the main road to all the Southern gold-fields. Rent, £100 a year. Apply to H. HART, Royal Hotel, Yass.

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SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, April 26th, 1860.